

Wolfe (N.B.)
CONSUMPTION!

ESSAY AND LETTERS

ON THE TREATMENT OF

Consumption,

BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA, 18

AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE

NOSE, THROAT, AND LUNGS,

BY

Medicated Inhalation.

BY N. B. WOLFE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN FOR TREATING DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT, AND LUNGS.

"Let no man fear corruption from truth, though new;
Neither expect good from error, though long believed."

FIRST REVISED, NINTH EDITION.

CINCINNATI, O.:

MOORE WILSTACH & BALDWIN, PRINTERS,

25 WEST FOURTH STREET.

1867.

ASTHMA!

NASAL CATARRH! SORE THROAT!

LOSS OF VOICE! WEAK LUNGS!

COMMENDATORY

THE following letter contains an appreciative view of the value of Medicated Inhalation in treating Diseases of the Lungs. The writer is a physician of eminence, and evidently a clear thinker:

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 29, 1861.

DOCTOR N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I have just read your work on the treatment of Pulmonary Diseases by Medicated Inhalation, and can not but coincide with you, that it is the only rational treatment ever yet proposed for those diseases, inasmuch as the medicated vapor reaches the seat of the disease directly, just as a topical application would an external sore. In a practice of many years, I have never yet been able to discuss or resolve a tubercle in the lungs by the introduction of medicines into the stomach, although I have almost exhausted our *Materia Medica* to discover such a remedy. Furthermore, medicines in the stomach, after having been subjected to chymification, become so diffused and attenuated when taken up by the chyle, as to be almost, if not entirely, impotent for good or evil on reaching the lungs; and our long list of EXPECTORANTS and DISCUTIENTS are but the synonyms of our failures. The phosphatic deposit of tubercles is unquestionably made while the patient is in a negative state—with an enfeebled vascular action in the lungs—but once made, there is no medicine that can be introduced into the stomach strong enough to resolve them, that would not destroy that organ itself, and the only possible means of reaching tubercles is by the gaseous topical application, or medicated vapor—as all other modes of treating Consumption are but histories of so many failures. The plain, practical sense embraced in your treatise merits, and doubtless will commend itself to the attention of the medical profession, as well as the public. You are on the right track. Persevere.

Respectfully, etc., GEO. C. WOOD.

The writer of the following letter, which was published in "The Presbyterian" of this city, is a highly esteemed and intelligent clergyman. The letter speaks for itself.

EDS. OF THE PRESBYTER:

In your issue of January 9th, there is a letter from Dr. Wood to Dr. N. B. Wolfe, of your city, in reference to his mode of treating affections of the lungs and throat, by the "Inhalation of Medicated Air." In the previous part of my ministry I have suffered much from two attacks of Laryngitis—and much more from the old method of treating this disease. During this winter I have been interrupted in my pulpit labors, more or less, by a return of the complaint. As an experiment, I have received treatment from Dr. Wolfe, and had his correspondence to some extent, and for this reason it may not be improper to express an opinion upon the subject.

Dr. Wolfe does not claim that the "Inhalation of Medicated Air," is the treatment of Consump-

tion, is a new theory. In an "Essay and Letters" on this subject, which is before the public, he shows historically that the theory, in its essential features, is nearly as old as the science of Medicine; and that for the last three hundred years, especially the great lights of the profession, though as yet comprehending the subject imperfectly, regarded it with high favor. What he claims is, *that having made the treatment of lung affections by this method a speciality for fourteen years, he has attained an important advanced position in the profession, both in his improved method of Inhalation, and in preparing and adapting his remedies to the state of the disease.*

Topical treatment, by poultices, emollients, stimulating liniments, lubricating ointments, and cooling washes for allaying inflammation, subduing swellings, cleaning and healing ulcers, and strengthening weak parts, has been a favorite method, both in domestic and professional practice, for many generations. Its acknowledged adaptation and success has secured the confidence of mankind the world over. It seems to me to be a matter of common sense that inflammations of the throat, bronchia, and lungs are as strictly local diseases of the internal surface, as boils, common ulcers, or inflammation are of the external surface, and if well-adapted remedies, applied directly to the diseased parts, will allay inflammation, soothe and heal in one case, why will it not do it in the other? The whole matter evidently turns upon the skill and ability of the practitioner to discover the best remedies, and apply them in the most direct and appropriate method. In this respect I believe Dr. Wolfe's method or treating lung diseases by "Inhalation of Medicated Air," worthy of the attention of that class of persons for whose benefit it is proposed.

It is proper to state that I have no personal acquaintance with Dr. Wolfe, and this article is written without his knowledge.

I. N. SHEPHERD.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 15, 1864.

From the Columbia (Lancaster Co., Pa.) Spy.

COMPLIMENT TO A COLUMBIAN.—We learn from the "City Press" that the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at their annual commencement on Friday last, in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine upon our fellow-townsmen, Dr. N. B. Wolfe.

This compliment is well deserved, and is an acknowledgment of the appreciation in which is held the Doctor's contributions to Medical Science, in his new method of treating diseases of the lungs and throat by Medicated Inhalation—a department of medical practice to which the Doctor has given special attention for many years, and upon which he has written two very acceptable little books. We take pleasure in recording the compliment to Dr. Wolfe, and hope the Faculty may always be as discriminating in conferring their honors upon real merit and worth as they have been in this instance.



A. B. Wolfe

PHYSICIAN for treating CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS
and all other diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS

Omnibus et Singulis has Literas Lecturis,
—♦♦♦♦♦—
NOTUM SIT QUOD NOS PRÆSES ET PROFESSORES

Electi Collegii Medicinæ Philadelphienſis,

REPUBLICÆ PENNSYLVANIENSIS, AUCTORITATE CONSTITUTI,

HOC SCRIPTO TESTATUM VOLUMUS VIRUM PROBUM

N. B. WOLFE, M. D.

Omnia studia et exercitia ad gradum Doctoris in Arte Medica spectantia rite et legitime peregiſſe; cunctaque, coram professoribus examinatione comprobatum Doctorem in Arte Medica, creavimus et constituimus; eique omnia jura, immunitates et privilegia ad illum gradum hic aut ubique gentium pertinentia dedimus et concessimus. In cuius rei maiorem fidem, hocce diploma, communi nostro sigillo munitum, et chirographis nostris subscriptum, sit testimonio.

Datum in Gula Collegii, Philadelphiar, Die
Tertio Decimo, Mensis Februarii,
vii, Annoque Domini, MDCCCLi.

JOSEPH S. FISHER, Præses.
WM. G. CALVER, Scriba.

Seal

JACOBUS MCCLINTOCK, M. D. Chirurg. and Prof.
W. PAINE, M. D. Theo. Præc. Med. Prof.
C. ERNEST KAMERLY, M. D. Obst. Prof.
CHAS. S. GAULTY, M. D. Chemiæ Prof.
WM. C. DAVIDSON, M. D. Materia Medica Prof.
JACOBUS MCCLINTOCK, M. D. Anaty and Physy. Prof.

ESSAY AND LETTERS

ON THE TREATMENT OF

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma,

AND OTHER

DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS,

BY

*Presented by
C. W. Dunlap*

MEDICATED INHALATION.

By N. B. WOLFE, M. D.,

MEDICAL SPECIALIST, ETC.

*Let no man fear corruption from truth, though new ;
Neither expect good from error, though long believed."*

FIRST REVISED NINTH REGULAR EDITION.

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Washington, D.C.

CINCINNATI:

MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, PRINTERS.

25 WEST FOURTH STREET

1866.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand persons perish annually in the United States alone, from the various forms of Disease of the Respiratory Organs, the most common of which are CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and other affections of the NOSE, THROAT, and LUNGS.

Thus every five years, in this country, HALF A MILLION of people of every age, condition, and sex, die prematurely from this class of frightful maladies. Scarcely a family but has lost some loved *one*—many can count *two, three, four, five*, and even more *vacant chairs* in the broken circle round the family altar, made such by the fell destroyer—*Consumption*.

In vain have remedies been marshaled for two thousand years to assail and conquer this Conquerer. Science has drugged the stomach until Humanity has grown sick with its absurdity and lapsed into despair. Is it any wonder *that, to such irrational treatment*, Consumption and Asthma and Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the air passages should be considered *incurable*?

Is it not time to change this mode of treatment? or shall it go on until millions of victims more shall be added to the millions *which it has already slain*? The *conservative* physicians still adhering to the traditions of the elders, *object to innovation*! The People, through their *progressive* physicians, who obeying no authority in their souls but *Truth* as it is whispered in the still "small voice" of Nature, Reason, and Intuition, say *a new treatment must be tried*. With this latter class and to their Godlike work, I devote the best energies of my head and heart, my hand and little book. The book is here presented to the people to speak for itself and show the sincerity of my devotion. Destroy it if you will, but read it first.

Your friend and brother,

N. B. WOLFE, M. D.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1866,

By N. B. WOLFE, M. D.

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern
District of Ohio.

ESSAY.

A Brief History of Medicated Inhalations in Treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nasal Catarrh, and other Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs.

THE public favor which the successful employment of Medicated Inhalation in Treating Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, has of late years attained in this country, has begotten a public desire to know more of its origin and history than is generally understood. It is right and proper that a work of this character should furnish such information; I, therefore, address myself to this task the more cheerfully, but with no expectation that I will be able to do more than *hint* at the importance of my subject in a work necessarily so brief as this. I may be able to show, however, that some of the most advanced minds that have appeared in the annals of Medicine, have given their best energies toward the establishment of this system of Medical Practice; and by so doing vindicates its fair name from unmerited reproach, and rescue its fair fame from the polluting touch of quackery and the uneducated empiric.

Reason, says a cotemporary writer, is a principle belonging to man alone. The office of the mind is to investigate, search, and explore the principles of nature, and the only hope for the amelioration of the world is free thought and unrestricted inquiry. The subject which we now propose to investigate is of no less importance than one including the welfare and happiness of the human family. Let us approach it without prejudice, with a sincere desire to "investigate, search, and explore" for the hidden truths which may be found therein.

The origin of Inhaling Medicated Air for Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, does not belong to modern times, nor can any man lay exclusive claim to such practice. However, tracing its genealogy back through an illustrious ancestry, gives to it no intrinsic claim to public favor in this age of the world, for we have but little respect for the crude opinions which governed mankind when the human family was in its babyhood, and the arts of printing and criticism were unknown. In referring to the early history of our subject, therefore, we are only seeking to find the germ of the great truth which subsequent ages unfolded. Who but

an ignorant slave would ask for authority to believe the *Truth*, which is God's voice, speaking to human consciousness; or who would ask permission of any man, pagan or Christian, to express his convictions thereof? Truth wears no mask, bows at no human shrine, seeks neither place nor applause—she only asks a hearing.

Far back in the first age of Medical literature we find the name of HIPPOCRATES prominent as a Medical author—one who exercised a controlling influence over his fellow-men by his great powers of mind in grasping truths hidden to the ordinary understanding of the world. Indeed, when this great mind dawned upon the world, the facts constituting *Medical Science* were few, vague, and chaotic, and without much value to the human family. Upon this formless mass of crude facts, the mind of the great Greek shone with a resplendent glory. Having no guide or authority but nature, he taught her everlasting principles, and men almost deified him. So great was his power when armed with simple truths, that men still turn to gaze in admiration upon his wondrous mind over the chasm of two thousand years. It is gratifying to know that this great teacher was a friend to Medicated Inhalation, and recommended its employment in treating all diseases of the respiratory organs. His methods for administering Medicated vapors, to be sure, were crude; but they serve to show, by contrast with the present, what progress has been made; and, also, that he approved of inhaling remedies for the diseases of the air-passages rather than pouring medicine into the stomach. Thus he recommends the burning of various herbs and the heating of various minerals, that "The fumes may be inhaled by those laboring under diseases of the lungs."

He states nothing, however, of so practical a nature, or definite in itself, as would be of any advantage in constructing a system upon his teaching. The nearest approach to specific instructions, perhaps, is to be found in his recommendations to "drink hellebore, either alone or mixed with a decoction of lentils, and inject the lungs with *fumigations*." He also favors "fumigations of hyssop of cilicia, sulphur and asphalt, to be *inhaled* through the nose to bring away phlegm in catarrh."

The many theories which have obtained from time to time, and even the Rational School which now sheds so much luster on the science of medicine, there can be no question, owe a large portion of their excellence to the doctrines and example of the old Grecian instructor. They were, in his own day, what the inductive philosophy of Bacon, as applied to medicine, now is; and his pupils soon launched forth, by the impetus received from his positive mind, into a sea of theoretical speculation, which resulted in the establishment of various Schools of Medicines, from which are transmitted the imperishable names of ARISTOTLE and PLATO.

In the writings of these illuminated minds is found much matter for

thought and investigation appertaining to our subject. Among the Problems of Aristotle, the question of the communicability of consumption is introduced in the following manner: "Is it because," he says, "consumption makes the breath corrupt and offensive, that those who approach the diseased persons, and breathe the air, acquire the same malady as if their system had become vitiated by their own respiration?" In this suggestive problem, attention is directed to the communicability of consumption by *inhaling* vitiated air; and our observations but too strongly confirm the affirmative of this hypothesis, for we have seen those, who while waiting with tenderness upon the expiring brother or sister, inhaled their impure exhalations, that when the angel came to guide the departing one through the shadowy valley, he bade the bereaved prepare for him next, and painted a blush upon their face that he might know them when he came.

Among the followers of these distinguished leaders, and nearly four centuries after the age of Hippocrates, one of the most illustrious scholars in the school of *empirics* was DIASCORIDES, celebrated as a botanist and pharmaceutist. He lived in the first century of the Christian era, and acquired great distinction for his learning and skill in curing disease. In his *Materia Medica* he recommends "for coughs of long standing, *fumigations* of colts-foot leaves, of native sulphur, of sweet calamus with turpentine-resin, of dry squills, of water-cresses, of oil of cedar, of centaury-root, and of fennel-seeds, to be carried into the mouth through a hollow reed inserted in the bottom of a small vessel, smeared over with arsenic and triturated sandarach, moistened with water."

From the age of DIASCORIDES, down to the present time, every writer of distinction who has written on the treatment of consumption, alludes more or less to Medicated Inhalation. Thus CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, a pupil of the famous ASCLEPIADES, writes very correctly of consumption under the name of *Phthisis* or *Phthoe*; and makes the following observation respecting its treatment: "Some, in the case of patients suffering from difficulty in the upper parts of the diaphragm, have exhibited, besides other remedies, *fumigations* arising from the burning of hyssop, thyme, or origanum, or sulphur; some sandarach, aloes, or styrax, having been placed on the fire, have ordered the patient to open the mouth, and by an effort at swallowing to devour the vapor; and if the disease begins to increase so that *Aphonia*, or loss of voice comes on, then the patient must feed on slops, using at the same time gargles of warm sweet oil, of water sweetened with honey, or a decoction of grapes, of pine nuts, of fat figs, or of licorice leaves, as well as from wheat or from barley-water, in order that he should *breathe the vapors rising from their evaporation or exhalation*."

ARITIOUS, a disciple of THOMISON, the founder of the Pneumatic School of Medicine, though he ascribes the origin of disease to errors in the "spirit," writes floridly on the subject of consumption and kindred dis-

eases; and though he makes no specific mention of the employment of vapors in their treatment, he strongly recommends sea voyages for the cure of consumption, averring "that the *saline particles inhaled in the sea air, appear to dry up the ulcers in the lungs.*

AVICENNA, a member of the Eclectic School and follower of *Galen*, recommends for the cure of Asthma, a preparation of myrrh, spikenard, cassia, and saffron, and patwort, and storax, to be rubbed up and prepared with cow's-fat, and bolusses made of them of the size of a nut, one drachm of them to be used in *fumigation*, three times a day for ten days. He also gives various prescriptions for *cura ulcereim pectoris et cura Phthisis*, and remarks that "fumigations are administered in this disease, and certain desiccative and cleansing substances with which a *fumigation* is made, by means of a tube or siphon."

Both CELSUS and PLINY occupy a prominent place in the literature of medicine, though it is questionable whether either of these savans devoted much more time to the science of medicine than was necessary to give them a knowledge of disease, merely as an adjunct to their general education. *Celsus* speaks, however, of Phthisis, (consumption) as beginning in the head and descending to the lungs; and describes the stage of ulceration as being attended with fever, cough, and expectoration of purulent and bloody matter, and says: "When ulceration takes place in the anterior part of the fauces, physicians apply cataplasms and moist fomentations externally, and *hot vapors into the mouth.*" *Pliny*, while enumerating a number of specifics for the cure of consumption, speaks particularly of the pectoral qualities of gum amoniac, and praises all the woods which give an abundance of *resinous odor* while burning, the vapors arising from which, he says, "Are more beneficial to the consumptive than a voyage to Egypt, or a course of milk in the mountains."

Among all the writers in medical science, whose names have been transmitted from ancient to modern times, there has been none around which so many intellectual splendors cluster, as that of the immortal GALEN; who, by the force of his genius, acquired an influence over the minds of men, which has outlived the mutations of time and all the revolutions of opinion which have dawned and died in the empire of mind for centuries.

In an early French translation of his works is found a remarkable passage reasoning on the *inutility* of administering medicines through the stomach for the cure of pulmonary disease. "Consider," says he, "how many parts or members the medication has to pass through before it reaches the lungs. First, it enters the mouth, passes down the œsophagus and into the stomach, then into the intestines, and from thence penetrates as far as the veins which are contained in the mesentary, which veins carry it to the concave portion of the liver, and from thence to the convex; thence it is carried to the vena cava and from it to the heart. We can not deny

that medicines, thus administered, will mingle in each of the parts above-mentioned with humor, and undergo some transformation or alteration dependent on the nature of the viscera through which they pass; thus what remains of the virtue of the medicament is weaker, so that it can not effect any relief to the wounded part; because, too, the remedies suitable to them can not touch the place where the disease exists." We find him, nevertheless, recommending the *smoking* of arsenic, orpiment, with pepper and other vegetable substances, as well as burnt sponge, in treating ulcers of the trachea.

With the exception of RHazes, a follower and commentator of *Galen*, who recommended as a *fumigation*, a mixture of arsenic, aristolochia, myrrh, styrax, and galbanum, to be inhaled for consumption, we have no traces of any improvement being made in this method of treatment until the beginning of the present century; though all along the annals of medical literature, Inhalation crops out in the writings of Nicoli Piso, Boerhaave, Schenck, Poterius, Spigelius, Harvey, Sydenham and others. Dr. BEDDOES began to treat disease of the lungs, by the employment of various gasses which he prescribed to be *inhaled from a bladder*, in the beginning of the present century.

Up to this later period, physicians looked with a chilling distrust upon every effort which claimed to be successful in the treatment of consumption or any other disease of the lungs or air passages. Inhalation, however, was freely discussed as a method, but the remedy to be thus administered, and which should possess the virtue of a specific, was what was most desired and sought after. It was this selfish and unphilosophical spirit which met and thwarted the benevolent efforts of Dr. Beddoes at the very threshold of his labors. His "bladder" arrangement excited the jeers of all the scientific *blatherskites*, that could not think above a bauble decoration or a child's capacity. The discomfiture of Dr. Beddoes, however, done no positive injury to the cause of Truth, which soon found another advocate, though this time not a professional gentleman. This was Citizen BALLARD, the proprietor of extensive chlorine works in the environs of Paris. Citizen Ballard observed that, among the several hundred persons employed about his works, consumption and other diseases of the lungs were entirely unknown, and that persons laboring under pulmonary disease, when entering the establishment, soon recovered their wonted health and strength. These practical observations of a business man were embodied in a business way in a communication, and addressed to the College of Surgeons and Physicians of Paris through the public press. Important as the information was, the only attention it received was rebuke to its author for meddling with a subject upon which so little was known by the custodians of public health. Thus the savior Truth has ever been reviled and crucified by the world which it has come to save.

Citizen Ballard, however, was too strongly fortified with the *facts* to be discomfited by the hosts of idle dreamers and airy visionists who now assailed him. He wisely concluded that the facts he pointed out were to be ascribed to the *Inhalation of Chlorine Gas*, with which his work shops were constantly charged. Believing this, he sought to find some method by which this gas could be introduced into sick chambers, for the benefit of pulmonary invalids; and, also, that it might be generated in the localities where employed. With this benevolent object in view, he exhausted his resources, in vain, in constructing an instrument to meet the ends proposed. In this direction, the highest exhibition of his skill was but little in advance of the "Hippocratican Pot," and from which no satisfactory results could be obtained. Justice, however, will forever record to the credit of Citizen Ballard the merit of giving much publicity to the subject of Inhaling remedies for pulmonary disease; and, among other good results growing out of this fact, was the enlistment of the sympathies and support of the renowned Dr. MUDGE, of London, who at once engaged the whole power of his professional fame in support of this system of treatment.

After an able advocacy of the topical treatment of pulmonary disease, by Inhaling Medicated Air, Dr. Mudge saw the great importance, as had Citizen Ballard, of constructing an Inhaling instrument that could be used in the sick chamber. He accordingly invented several ingenious contrivances for this purpose; but, in the main, they lacked the quality of adaptation, and the principal desideration remained unsupplied. Some were too cumbersome; this was especially true of those constructed of metals, besides, the chemicals employed in generating vapors acted corrosively upon the metals of which his Inhalers were constructed, thereby changing the character of the vapors and curative powers in correcting morbid conditions of the pulmonary structure.



Mudge's Inhaler.

Among his later experiments, he constructed an "Inhaling Flask," made of glass, represented in the accompanying engraving, which is still known as

MUDGE'S INHALER.

The flexible tube shown in the above cut is a modern adjunct to the Inhaler, adding, however, nothing to its value. A representation of this Inhaler was published by Dr. Mudge in a monograph written by him, "On the Treatment of Lung Diseases by Medical Vapors," but which he subsequently discarded as inefficient and worthless. While still engaged in

constructing an improved and more suitable Inhaler to meet the needs of the sick chamber, but before he could embody his ideas in "form and expression," he fell himself a victim to the disease he had labored so hard to control—a noble sacrifice at the shrine of duty. In the death of Dr. Mudge, Inhalation lost a valued friend and able defender; but, though men are but creatures of a day, principles survive all time and enrich all ages of the world.

It is humiliating to write that this discarded and obsolete instrument of Dr. Mudge has fallen into the hands of a set of modern incompetents; who, without ability or qualification to do good, have taken up the trade of "Inhaling Doctors," and swarm the country, a kind of "Jay-Hawking" crew and business, and who practice their sordid arts upon the sick and uninformed. This class of "Specialists" advertise extensively in newspapers, and generally announce themselves from New York, Philadelphia, or some other prominent city.

About the year 1831, Prof. FAUQUIER, a teacher of Clinical Medicine in the University of Paris, commenced a series of experiments in the Charity Hospital of the French Metropolis with Medicated Inhalation; his attention having been more directly drawn to the subject by reading the writings of the lamented Mudge. These experiments were conducted on a very extensive scale, and were witnessed by my late colleague, Prof. S. C. SEWELL, who was at that time visiting the wards in the Hospital. The limited number of medicinal agents, and the imperfect knowledge of the properties of such medicines when reduced to a condition of vapor, together with other unfavorable causes which I will hereafter notice, operated against a favorable result. In fact the experiments, so far as success was aimed at for practical purposes, resulted in blank disappointment.

When we reflect how little was known, even at so late a day, respecting the true pathology of consumption, and what erroneous opinions and pernicious practices obtained among the Faculty in relation thereto, we cease our astonishment at the failure of these experiments, and almost become incredulous that ever any hope of success was entertained. Consumption was viewed as an inflammatory disease, and as such patients were confined to ill-ventilated wards and extreme poverty of diet, running down the patient to an extreme condition of debility. This view and treatment of consumption gave it a fatal character, so universal indeed, that many even now shake their heads with incredulity when you speak of its curability. It was ascertained that, when Prof. Fauquier was engaged with his experiments at the Charity Hospital, the air was so very impure that the mortality, after severe surgical operations, was three times as great as in the London Hospital, and that the patients were being literally poisoned with mephitic exhalations at the time these experiments were being conducted. The sanitary condition of this institution presented a striking contrast to

the chlorine works of Citizen Ballard, already spoken of. But it is not our object to interpose a special pleader between Inhalation and its apparent failures. If it is not true it will go down, for in the "irrepressible conflict" which is now going on between Truth and Error, the first must triumph, because it is immortal and belongs to *God*; the latter must fail, because it is mortal and belongs to *Man*.

Development is that process by which ideas are transmuted into tangible being. Modern arts and popular sciences are but the fulfillment of ideals born from the womb of past experiences, in which view Inhalation may be considered heretofore as struggling into birth.

An occasional article in the London Lancet, and other Medical Journals, both in Europe and America, on the subject of Inhaling remedies for treating consumption, gave assurance to its friends that the idea still lived. Hopefully they waited for the "good time coming," until the night of sorrowing had passed for the lamented Mudge, when his mantle fell gracefully upon the shoulders of that able and gallant Medical Reformer, DR. ELLIOTSON, who, in 1845, was elevated to the headship of the Brompton Hospital of England, for the cure of consumption, establishing a memorable epoch in the history of progressive medicine.

The treatment of consumption up to this period, as already intimated, had been involved in much uncertainty and doubt. Among all classes of society, and with but few exceptions among the profession, it had been regarded as *incurable*. No power of medicine, it was thought, could drive out or destroy this enemy of human life when once it had gained possession of the lungs. Thenceforward it was left to revel unrestrained among the delicate air cells—to ravage, at will, the fine membranous surface of these exquisite organs of health; to choke with tubercles, or corrode with ulcers, this inlet and gatherer of life. In vain the young, the gifted and the beautiful, turned their appealing eyes to the physician, as to "a priest of the holy flame of life," to catch a gleam of hope. Daily he saw them sinking, unhindered by his remedies and unaided by his art. Surrounded by the pale skeleton forms of this dreadful disease, and amid the incessant sound of hacking, gurgling, strangling cough, as a moral hero Dr. Elliotson fearlessly entered upon his responsible duties. Passing from ward to ward, breathing an atmosphere laden with the poisoned breath issuing from decayed lungs, a thorough and vigorous reform in every department of the Institution was at once begun. One by one the old landmarks of practice were destroyed and new ones substituted. Air, Exercise and Food were the Trinity before which his genius bowed and offered up its homage. Under his patronage Medicated Inhalation became the favorite treatment in pulmonary disease, and, by the success it attained, has ever since maintained its position as being the most rational, scientific, and successful practice ever introduced into a public hospital. For the

first time after introducing this practice, a statistical report of the hospital shows a very large proportion of the cases of consumption in the *first and second stage cured*, and a significant per centage of even the *third stage* fairly arrested. These reports contain the first reliable information ever given to the public, of the successful results of any systemized mode of practice for treating consumption, and to them I would respectfully refer my medical readers for much valuable information respecting the working results and the superior merits of Medicated Inhalation.

To Dr. Elliotson belongs the honor of having first demonstrated the curability of consumption, by means of Medicated Inhalation, as will be found in the reports above alluded to. Prior to this time, much was said about the *curability of consumption*, and notwithstanding the greatest physician that had appeared in Europe since the time of the Arabians—SYDENHAM—affirmed that he had cured Phthisis, still it was not an admitted fact by the Profession, and the declaration was considered apocryphal. Consumption, thank God! no longer appals the physician with an incurable character. Brave men have struggled with their might to conquer this scourge of humanity; and, unawed by the dicta of schools, and the jeers of their less laborious or less intelligent brethren, have broken through the trammels of routine and dared to follow the new path of science leading to success. Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE, a physician of great eminence and deserved reputation, published a work in 1848 in which he earnestly calls upon the Medical profession to adopt Inhalation as a method for administering remedies in diseases of the chest. Many liberal minds responded to the call and enrolled themselves as friends to Inhalation. Among these were Dr. Marshall Hall, Dr. Cotten, (successor to Dr. Elliotson,) Dr. Maddocks, Dr. Piorry, and Dr. Corriveau, in Europe; while in America, Dr. Rush gave it an unequivocal indorsement, and Dr. Coxe, in his work on pulmonary consumption, considers Medicated Inhalation as a treatment well established.

Having now traced, though imperfectly, the history of this mode of treating diseases of the lungs for twenty-two centuries—from Hippocrates to Elliotson—the conclusion of my task is brief, and somewhat personal. *My attention was directed to this subject through physical suffering.* For many years I was distressingly afflicted with asthma—indeed, life became almost insupportable while laboring under this terrible disease. I left no means untried which the skill of the most eminent physicians could supply, to gain my health, but in vain. Night and day my sufferings continued, and I felt that the great physician Death, alone, could relieve me of my misery.

While thus despairing, my attention was called to the reports of Dr. Elliotson in reference to the treatment of pulmonary disease in the Brompton Hospital by Medical Inhalation. This was as a plank thrown

to the drowning mariner. I again became inspired with hope, and read with interest everything pertaining to its history and merits. With some modifications of Dr. Elliotson's practice I succeeded in curing my asthma, and was thus enabled to pursue my investigation comfortably thereafter.

The intelligent reader will have observed that all the authorities quoted indorse the principle of Inhaling remedies for diseases of the lungs in preference to swallowing them into the stomach. The great error into which most have fallen was the manner of reducing crude medicines into a condition of vapor for inhaling purposes. Heat, at first, was the universal resolvent, and with its fiery brand kept "watch and ward" over this "cradle in the manger." In vain were remedies in this *torrid* condition marshaled to assail disease in the lungs! Roasting the lungs was bad enough; but, of late, as if absurdity had run mad, men have got to boiling them with hot-water vapors which are inhaled from all kinds of silly contrivances, from a tea-pot to a cauldron. Heat and moisture have thus been fairly tried and found not only inefficient of good but absolutely injurious to all lungs, whether healthy or diseased. To command success, these unphilosophical methods of treatment must be radically changed. Elliotson and Ballard both prescribed medicated vapors *to be used at the temperature of the air we breathe*; to do this, such medicines only were employed as were volatile in the common atmosphere.

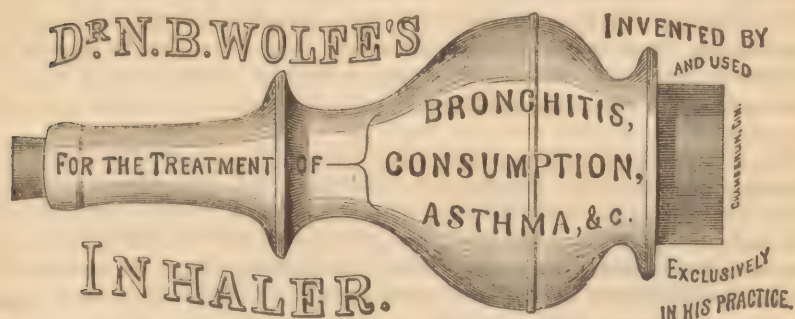
An Inhaler constructed to meet this demand, and a pharmacy of medical agents possessing the requisite power to control disease, which could be reduced to vapor without the appliances of heat or moisture, seemed to be the concluding and triumphant chapter in the history of this system of treatment. To the accomplishment of this task I devoted my best energies without reserve. Years of laborious study and patient research may be said, I trust without the imputation of vanity, to have produced something worthy of the labor bestowed. I think I have succeeded to an extent hitherto unattained by any of my predecessors in supplying the desideratum. Besides my Inhaler is inexpensive, may be used and handled by an infant; it is not liable to get out of order or broken, and may be carried about the person and used at any time, in any place either at home or abroad—sitting or standing, in bed or out—in doors or in the open fields, without inconvenience or discomfort to the most feeble invalid.

With this admirable instrument, and an organized class of valuable remedies suitably prepared and tested by successful experiment and adapted for use through this Inhaler, I have succeeded in curing thousands of pulmonary invalids and asthmats who were thought to be past all hopes of recovery.

Neither time or space will permit me to enter into the details of my system of treatment. I hope, however, if my life shall be prolonged by "The Power that holds our destiny in the hollow of His hand," to be able

at some future day to present to the world a more worthy and extended account of my stewardship as an humble laborer in the vineyard of Knowledge, whose fruit is Wisdom. If, however, I shall be gathered among the "purple clusters," to yield up the life currents before my task is done, more skillful hands will take up the work where I leave it, and thus will God's Truth triumph in the end.

Dr. CORRIGAN, of Dublin, a well-known writer and successful physician, remarks: "I feel justified in the conclusion that Medicated Inhalations exert a most powerful influence over diseased action; and that, as it is only in this form we can administer to act locally upon diseased tissue of the lungs, the exhibition of remedies in this manner merits the closest attention and most diligent inquiry. . . . "Of the powerful influence," says this author, "which various vapors and even changes in the air itself, as to heat, moisture, etc., exercise as local agents on the lungs and air passages there can not be a doubt. Every day's observation shows it; every one in his own person feels it; and, allowing most fully for the exaggerated encomiums of some advocates of Inhalation, enough remains in the attestations of many of the greatest authorities in the profession to forbid us to abandon this plan of treatment."



LETTERS TO THE PEOPLE

ON DISEASES OF THE

NOSE, THROAT, AND LUNGS,

AND THEIR TREATMENT BY

MEDICATED INHALATION.

LETTER I.

Introductory Remarks—Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Respiration.

IN this age, when men and women assert and claim their "right to reason" and investigate all things pertaining to their well-being, their moral, mental, and physical welfare, all efforts to enlighten the public mind, should meet with general approbation. It does not follow, however, that these efforts must be *approved* only as they become the incitements to mental activity in others, whereby truth and error—good and evil—may be distinguished as they pass through the fiery ordeal of criticism.

The revelations of modern science have given an impetus to the public mind, unexampled in the past, in carrying on its investigations, by sifting Truth from Error. Every department of life has been acted upon; commerce, travel, social intercourse, international law, popular education, have all been carried forward toward a more complete development. The arts of living have been simplified; the luxuries of all classes multiplied, and the facilities afforded in every way for increasing popular knowledge augmented in an untold ratio. The principles of criticism have narrowed down from the time of *Blair*, to one simple question—*cui bono?*—to what purpose? Men and women ask "Of what use are theories, schools, or doxies, if they fail in practice? Life is a practical matter, not a theoretical speculation; it is personal, with active duties, no part of which can be delegated to others without loss—individuality accepts responsibility! If men and women would grow in wisdom, they must *think*, else the flowery plains of existence become as arid wastes.

Health is unquestionably a matter of the first importance to every one. It is as practical and as personal as life. It may be called the *art* of living—or you may dignify it further as the *science* of life. If life is valuable therefore—if its objects

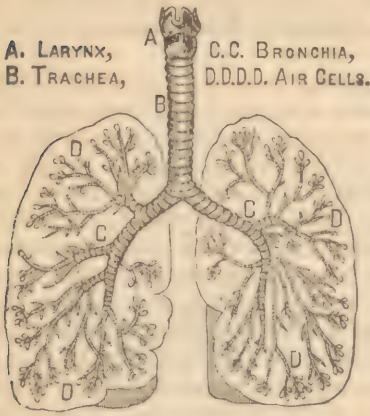
are desirable—if its preservation is a thing of consequence, can there be a more important matter brought under public notice than the principles of health? Why should the popular mind be neglected on facts relating to health, and yet crammed with matters of infinitely less consequence to their well-being and happiness.

The medical field presents at this moment an arena for imposition which nowhere else exists. When imposition is merely a matter that can be counted in dollars, its consequences at least may be estimated. But when it involves the health, the hopes, the lives of its victims, who shall tell us how to estimate its results? The people have hitherto been virtually shut out from participation in a knowledge of their own structure, the causes of disease, and principles of health. Physicians have thought it utterly beneath them to write to the people on matters of disease, although often the first to enter the lists in newspaper politics, or on questions of *belles lettres* literature. That vast medium of ideas between man and man—the newspaper press—has hitherto been insulted by our *learned* profession—handed over bodily to the most disgusting and mischievous form of advertising, and made the medium of the lowest and most degrading forms of quackery. The people, uninformed as to the nature, causes, and cure of disease, have been easily caught by vulgar assertion and names without explanation, and quackery flourishes apace, until the professional name has become almost a by-word and a reproach. Now, why is this? Let every medical man ask himself. What is the *office* of the physician? Is he not the curator of the people's health? Is he merely to theorize—to quote authorities—to write long prescriptions from books—to utter mandates in an unknown tongue—to hand over his patient to the tender mercies of the apothecary—and then fold his arms and stand in dignified “self respect.” We think not. There is for him a higher and nobler duty. It is his province not only to *prescribe* for, but to *instruct* his patients, and by this means alone will he guard them against the thousand deceptions by which they are surrounded. If this be true in individual cases, it is equally so when applied to the community generally.

Entertaining these views, and with full confidence that the public will properly appreciate every effort to impart to them information on so important a branch of science as physical health, we will proceed to a description of the anatomy and physiology of the Organs of Respiration, including the Nose, Throat, Air Passages, and Cellular Structure of the Lungs, together with the diseases to which they are liable, and what we conceive to be the best method of treating them.

The lungs consist of two porous bodies, conical in shape, of a dark purple hue, composed of an infinite number of air cells, and situated within the walls of the chest, which they completely fill. Physiologists have computed each lung to contain nearly two millions of air cells, so that if their walls were exposed upon a common plane, they would cover a space of twenty thousand square feet. This extensive surface is fanned gently by every inspiration of air we breathe, and as the constitution of the air may vary, so will its influence be felt upon the system. Charge it with a noxious gas, and we become oppressed; inspire it with a salutary balm, and our spirits are elated; soothe it with a narcotic odor, and we yield at once to its drowsy influence; inhale the fragrance of flowers, their love, and pleasure runs riot through our veins.

The cells into which the air passes at each inspiration, and from which it is expelled at each expiration we make, may be



compared in form to a cluster of grapes—the bronchia or air tubes representing the (see *orig.*) stems on which the grapes hang. The bronchia form at the lower part of the wind-pipe two grand divisions, one entering the right, the other the left lung. These again subdivide, the right into *three*, and the left into *two* tubes, corresponding with the number of lobes in each lung, which they severally supply. These again divide and ramify into an almost infinite number of smaller branches to every part of the lungs, terminating each in a small grape-like cluster of cells. The interstices of these cells form cavities for the transmission of blood from and to the heart; and the coats of these vessels are so extremely delicate that the

air we breathe passes through them and mingles with the blood of the whole body every four minutes.

The heart throbs, and every vessel is filled with blood; we breathe, and every air cell is filled with air; and thus by a beautiful law of reciprocation—"give and take"—the fires of animal life are sustained. Since, in the same manner we breathe common air we can inhale or breathe a medicated vapor; what can be more natural, more simple and efficacious, than the treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages by this method, by which remedies are conveyed directly to the seat of the disease, without resorting to the uncertain, and, alas! too frequently mischievous action of medicine taken into the stomach, from which it is blindly sent on a mission of mischief through the intricate channels of humanity's noble temple?

LETTER II.

Cold in the Head—Nasal Catarrh, Consumption, etc.

Diseases of the organs of respiration are so common in this country that almost every person of adult age has had more or less experience with some of them. I propose to indicate, in as brief a manner as possible, the symptoms and treatment of the most common of this class of maladies, and to point the imminent danger involved in their issue if neglected.

The Organs of Respiration consist of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs—or rather the air passages is continuous from the nose to the lungs, there being no break or interruption in the membrane lining the intervening parts. Disease, in a large majority of cases, has its origin in the membrane lining the cavities of the nose. When this part of the membrane becomes inflamed, as it is very liable to be from many causes, but chiefly from atmospheric vicissitudes, it is called NASAL CATARRH;

and, from its continuity with the membrane lining the throat, larynx, windpipe, and bronchial tubes, becomes the forerunner, if neglected, of *pulmonary consumption*. This declaration is not made to startle or alarm people laboring under catarrh, but simply to point out the fact, that catarrh is the great feeder of consumption, and that it is a fatal mistake to disregard its presence when it is known.

Alas! how many who are now struggling in the iron grasp of consumption but know too sensibly their disease commenced in the nose as a "common cold;" which, by neglect, insidiously crept toward the lungs where it is now doing its fatal work.

Consumption has several stages. It has a first or "forming" stage; a middle or "confirmed" stage; and a last or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately stuffed with tubercles or corroded by foul ulcers. It is only after months and after years of irritation of slow, insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis;" from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tubercular matter" in a single lobule; from the first deposition of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe or a whole lung with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung diseased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreaded malady reaches the last and final stage. The error is too wide-spread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard consumption as a disease, marked not only by "cough" but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hectic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength—in other words, to apply the name consumption *only to the last stage of the disease*. Were this otherwise we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as, "it is only a catarrh;" "the disease is all in the throat;" or, "it is only a slight bronchial affection." Alas! there are few who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not sooner or later fill a consumptive's grave. We should not, therefore, lose sight of the disastrous consequences to which catarrh gives rise. We know that it exists, in a greater or less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of those "colds in the head," which become practically known to most of us two or three times every year. We regard CATARRH as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and do not believe we can by any other means so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by cutting off the catarrhal affections.

In my next letter I will present the symptoms of catarrh, such at least as are most prominently presented

LETTER III.

Catarrh, Continued—Its Symptoms, etc.

From the frequency of catarrhal affections as forerunners of genuine tubercular consumption, says Melville, the relationship between "colds, coughs, and consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention can not be given to this fact.

By "CATARRH," commonly called "cold in the head," is meant an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the cavity of the nose. This membrane, as before intimated, extends downward, lining also the throat, larynx, wind-pipe, and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages first receives injury from sudden changes of temperature in the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of catarrh, distinguished as "acute" and "chronic."

The symptoms of "acute catarrh" are, first, a sense of heat and difficulty in breathing through the nose. The passages seem to be stuffed or obstructed, and yet at the beginning there is no secretion to cause this feeling. If you now examine the lining of the nostrils you will find the membrane dry, red, swollen, increased in thickness, and very irritable. Try to inhale the cold air through them and the attempt excites "sneezing."

The irritation may extend from the lining of the nose to the frontal sinus, producing pain over the forehead. It may also extend through the lachrymal canals, which convey the tears from the eyes, closing them up as it has done the nose, in which event the lids become red and swollen and the eyes weep. The skin is hot, the pulse increased in frequency, and a feeling of chilliness is felt over the whole body. After a time the nose begins to run "clear water," and the discharge is so profuse as to keep the handkerchief in almost constant demand. Gradually this acrid water becomes thicker and less irritating, changing its color to yellow. As this change takes place the nostrils become free, and the secretion diminishes until the health of the patient is seemingly restored. This is the usual course and termination of "a cold in the head" or "catarrh," when confined to the nose. But it may possibly extend to the THROAT, involving the *fauces*, *tonsils* and *uvula*, and when it does this the disease is called "QUINSEY." A simple cold in the head may also proceed along the eustachian tubes of the ear, when it does this it causes DEAFNESS, either partial or absolute; but the most common course of catarrh is to creep insidiously down to the lungs; when it is properly known as a "COLD IN THE CHEST," and professionally by the name of "BRONCHITIS."

"CHRONIC CATARRH" follows the "acute" form, and is generally the consequence of leaving "a simple cold" to *cure itself*. It is met with in several forms. In the "first" we have merely a discharge of straw-colored mucous which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "second," there are small sores formed on the inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring a good deal of attention to keep the passages free from the scabs or hardened mucous that form at such times. In the "third," the secretions have a purulent character, and drip down "from the head" into the throat, and may be seen hanging down in festoons from the posterior nares. In this latter form the sense of smell becomes impaired and sometimes entirely destroyed; and when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone, *the smell of the breath becomes exceedingly offensive* and unpleasant both to the patient and friends. Sometimes this discharge will induce retching and vomiting before the offending matter can be removed, especially in the morning, when the effort is made to remove the offending secretions which accumulate during the night and which sensibly obstruct respiration.

Generally, during the summer months, the active symptoms of chronic catarrh become mild, but return regularly in an aggravated form as winter approaches. In my next letter I will indicate the proper mode of treatment for this disease.

LETTER IV

Nasal Catarrh—Its Treatment.

There is, perhaps, no part of the practice of medicine about which the mass of even educated physicians know so little, or entertain such vague and erroneous impressions as they do in regard to the action and properties of medicated vapors when inhaled. This, however, is not strange, when we reflect how little has been written upon the subject, and that, too, of so vague and unreliable a character.

The basis upon which this mode of treatment mainly rests may be explained in a few words. The air we breathe is more immediately concerned in the production of disease than any other influence to which we are exposed; and as it is subject to change in its temperature, its density, its electrical condition, and its purity, so are our feelings and our health affected by every such change, being impressed locally upon the internal surface of the entire respiratory passage. In this way we unquestionably contract fever, cholera, small-pox, and no doubt all the so-called "idiopathic diseases." If we can thus by inhaling influences, induce disease, why can we not antidote them in the same way, if the proper remedies are employed?

Chronic catarrh, like asthma and consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. This fact remains a stain and reproach upon the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of *means* of relief within our reach, or from the *seat* of the disease, or the *nobility* of its nature, for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the *Materia Medica*—solids, fluids, and gases—and the disease itself is only a *simple inflammation*. Physicians have failed because they have not adopted a more rational treatment. "Common sense" will teach us that remedies administered through the stomach can not reach the seat of this disease. If they have attempted any local treatment, they have generally been satisfied with *squirting a little warm water* up the nose, and in prescribing an "alterative" by the stomach; which, of course, *does no good*. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the membrane lining the throat, larynx, and windpipe are also involved in the inflammation with the nasal cavities. We can not, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose alone. The course we have pursued, with almost invariable success, is as follows: A mild astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled, two or three times a day, the patient being instructed to exhale through the nostrils. By this means the diseased membrane is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of inhalations I prescribe a medicated wash, to be drawn freely through the nostrils into the throat, adapted to the condition of the membrane. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in this mode of treatment, by which I have been able to break up the most inveterate chronic catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been, that we doubt if it will fail one time in a hundred, if properly and faithfully employed. A "*cold*" of recent occurrence can be broken up effect-

ually by the use of the inhaler, in a week; a *catarrh* of only a few months' standing, in four or five weeks; but a "*chronic*" or seated *catarrh* of a year or more, will require a much longer time to subdue it. But every case is curable when treated in this manner. *Colds* contracted in the *fall*, become seated *catarrh* in the spring. A year later they have extended over the throat, and assumed the form of *chronic bronchitis*, and from this the step is short, and the progress sure, to consumption. Who would not expend a few dollars in getting rid of a troublesome *cold* rather than tamper with its fearful consequences for months, with "*cough syrups*" and quackish compounds, such as is offered by every apothecary's clerk? Let it be borne in mind that there is no affliction that so feeds and nurtures consumption, as "*catarrh*" or "*cold in the head*;" and that no treatment will uproot *catarrh* so speedily and effectually as the use of the "*inhaler*" and the proper employment of *medicated washes*.

In my next I will speak of the effects of *catarrh* upon the palate and tonsil glands

LETTER V.

Catarrh of the Nose, Palate, and Tonsils.

I will consider the effects of *catarrh* upon the palate and tonsils, as it makes its first advance from the nose toward the lungs.

After inflammation of the lining membrane of the cavities of the nose has existed a certain length of time and become chronic in its character, the tractile power of the palate becomes impaired or lost, and it prolapses so as to touch or lie upon the base of the tongue. This occurs most frequently in persons of anæmic or scorbutic habits; still the most robust can not claim exemption from this condition, if the disease has existed long enough to demoralize the vital powers of the parts involved. When the palate has thus "fallen" it creates an irritation in the throat, and an almost constant desire to clear the fauces of an offending presence. Harsh scraping coughs, or chest efforts to "clear away" obstructions in the air passages, become frequent and tiresome; to obviate which the person so afflicted will often make involuntary efforts, by closing the lips, to swallow something that sticks in the throat.

Now it is plainly understood that the cause of this elongated palate is the *catarrh* pre-existing in the back part of the nasal cavities. Knowing this, how absurd would it be to cut off the palate with the expectation of curing or reaching the real cause of the prolapse. And yet this is the practice we see daily employed by many who have no confidence in any other system of treatment. Even upstart specialists join the cutting crew and stand, with scissiors and spoon, ready to cut wherever a palate is drooping. Shame and derision should confound and forever banish this cruel and irrational practice. Look at it. Cut off the palate and what have you done toward curing the disease? Does not the inflammation of the posterior nares continue to exist? and will it not extend itself to the tonsils, the fauces, and finally reach the lungs? What have you done but to silence the voice of the sentinel forever whose office was to apprise you of danger?

Immediately behind and at the base of the arch of the uvala are found the Tonsils, which in turn, after the palate, become inflamed and enlarged by the dripping of the acrid secretions from the posterior nares. Sometimes these glands become so large as almost to entirely obstruct the air from passing to the lungs, and food from entering the œsophagus. When this inflammation is acute, it is called *Quinsy*; when subacute and diffused, *Diphtheria*; and when chronic, it is called *Tonsilitis*, and sometimes *Sore Throat*. By whatever name, however, it may be known, it is nevertheless the same old catarrh, journeying from the nose to the lungs, and gathering new and increased strength with every new territory it invades. If we look into the throat now, we will see two red fleshy balls, with rough and uneven surfaces, protruding into and partially filling the faucal cavities. At this stage of catarrh, there is always more or less disturbance in the forces of the system; such as chills and fever alternating, with some headache, earache or facial neuralgia.

As the tonsils have become inflamed and enlarged by the same cause that relaxed the palate, it follows, as a logical sequence, that the treatment should be common to both; namely, to cure the catarrh, as the cause, when, of necessity, these symptoms will cease as effects. But what do we find as the recognized mode of treating enlarged or indurated tonsils? Precisely the same as for shortening the palate—THE KNIFE. *Cut them off*, say our professional Alexanders! And if you do, you will do a great wrong to your patient, from which recovery of good health will be impossible. By subduing the inflammation, which you can only do by curing the catarrh, the tonsils will subside to their natural size in due time and health be restored. There is too much, and I fear a growing disposition, on the part of medical men to attain notoriety in this way. By some strange infatuation of the unthinking portion of the public, a high and false estimate of professional worth is attached to the use of the knife, no matter what mischievous capers it may cut, or how unskillfully it may be employed. I do not say one word against the legitimate practice of surgery when it is right and proper to employ it; but when men, glaringly incompetent, seek notoriety by doing such injustice and wrong to the sick and uninformed, it is time to put the public on their guard.

When the tonsils obstruct the pure air from freely entering the windpipe, and establish a morbid condition in the parts leading to the lungs, they become as a powerful ally to consumption, and will certainly assist in its development. It will be thus seen that uvalitis and tonsilitis are but links in the great chain of morbid pathology extending from the nose to the lungs.

LETTER VI

Cattarrh in the Throat and Larynx.

As the nasal passages open directly into the throat, that portion of the pituitary membrane which lines it soon becomes inflamed, as the acrid secretions from the posterior nares continue to ooze and drop upon it. A soreness and a sensation of heat and fullness is usually experienced in that portion of the throat adjoining the nasal outlets, and an annoying and offensive discharge of muco-purulent matter passes over the fauces, requiring frequent hawking efforts to remove it.

The membrane lining the fauces in health is of a pale rose color, and is lubricated with a bland transparent secretion, which oozes from the tiny mouths of the follicles cropped over all its surface. The passage of the morbid secretions, from the nose over this membrane, by their irritating character soon affect its condition and destroy its health. Its function becomes impaired, and CATARRH becomes formidably seated in a new throne of power, from which it hurls its forces upon the citadel of life. The inflammation does not confine itself long to the upper part of the throat, but soon invades the deep faucel cavity, seen only when the mouth is open and the tongue depressed. Here it gives rise to a feeling of heat, tickling, or dryness, a constant desire to swallow, and more or less liability to cough and hack, when persons so afflicted visit assemblies where the air is close or impure. Look into the throat now, and the membrane will be found of a dark red color, somewhat swollen, and covered with granulating papilla, produced by enlargement of the mucous follicles. The granulations are sometimes uniformly distributed over the soft palate and pharynx, or they may be in clusters, giving the membrane a streaked appearance. The voice at length begins to be affected; becomes thick, and loses its pleasant musical quality and power. This condition of the throat creates a tendency to take cold from the most trivial cause; and it also warns you that the CATARRH is preparing to advance upon the "LARYNX," to work out its mission of mischief, to which point we must now follow it and faithfully record its action upon that organ.

The LARYNX may be called the head of the windpipe, and is the last fortress which CATARRH has to storm and carry before it enters the trachea and bronchial tubes. It has now become a *formidable disease*, and no time must be lost in divesting it of the power it has acquired. The *Larynx* is situate behind and at the base of the tongue. In shape it is like an inverted cone, and is composed of four cartilages, held firmly together by ligaments and muscles. It varies in length from one to two inches, beginning at the base of the tongue and extending to the prominence on the neck (*Pomum Adami*.) known as Adam's apple, and has two openings; the upper one is called the *Glottis*. This aperture is covered by a valve called the "*Epiglottis*," which serves as a sensitive sentinel to shut down upon the entrance to the lungs on the approach of food or drink, and thus guides them to the stomach through the oesophagus. *Infinite wisdom* is displayed in this *little arrangement* to secure man's comfort and happiness, for if the least particle of food or drink should obtain access to the windpipe, great distress and continuous coughing would be excited until the offending matter was ejected.

About half way down the larynx we have the second aperture or *slit* called the "*Rhino Glottidis*," the sides of which are formed by ligaments known as "*Chorda Vocales*," or Vocal Chords, enclosed in a fold of mucous membrane. The office of this *little arrangement* is to produce sound, creating that infinity of tone by which the indwelling spirit is capable of making known its varied wants or expressing its multitudinous desires.

When CATARRH assails this temple of wisdom *suddenly*, the struggle is of short duration, frequently terminating in a few hours. Our dearly beloved WASHINGTON surrendered his life before the power of this terrible conquerer. The symptoms characterising this form of disease are easily distinguished; the victim complains of sore throat, preceded by a well-defined chill, and accompanied with an indescriba-

ble restlessness and anxiety of countenance. The breathing becomes *hurried, labored, and stertorous*, and swallowing almost impossible. The voice is at first husky, gradually becoming more indistinct, until it settles into a low almost inarticulate whisper. The horrors of strangulation then commences; the breathing becomes still more difficult, the face assumes a livid hue, the eyes stare and start, an indescribable sense of suffocation is felt, the throat is grasped convulsively as if to tear the obstruction from it, motion is made for air—fresh air—but alas! alas! the death-damps already bead the brow, the eye becomes motionless, and the last trial of earth is ended.

Diseases like this makes us deplore the *impuissance* of our art! for rarely, indeed, can any treatment be employed before death terminates the struggle. A milder form of this disease, however, is known as Chronic Laryngitis or Clergyman's Sore Throat, which is amenable to successful treatment, and which will form the subject of my next letter.

LETTER VII.

Chronic Laryngitis, commonly called "Clergyman's Sore Throat."

This is, by far, the most important form of laryngeal disease, since it springs from slight causes, and is a very common and most distressing malady. It always ends in more or less injury to the voice, and too frequently in *consumption*. The symptoms are generally very mild in the commencement, and liable to mislead the patient into the idea that there is no danger. Sometimes a little *pain* is felt in the larynx, but more commonly, only a *tickling* sensation, which provokes coughing. Many persons complain of a sense of *something sticking* there, and to get rid of it they are constantly *rasping* and clearing the windpipe. Usually, we find a striking change in the *breathing* and in the *voice*. The breathing becomes loud and prolonged, as the obstruction increases, and when it has become considerable, we have a peculiar stridulous sound. The voice is almost always changed. At first it is hoarse, and then gradually becomes more and more feeble, as the disease progresses, until it is scarcely audible. If ulceration of the vocal chords takes place, we have a total loss of voice.

These symptoms are only present in the severer forms of Chronic Laryngitis; in the majority of cases only a feeling of obstruction is experienced, and the effort to clear this away occupies a considerable part of every conversation with a friend. One of the first effects produced in the mucous membrane, by Chronic Laryngitis, is a thickening. Its surface becomes hard, rough and irregular, which, extending to the vocal chords, destroys their freedom of action.

Chronic Laryngitis very frequently occurs from excessive use of the voice. This form of disease is very common in clergymen, lawyers, and all public speakers. The vocal organs, by straining and over use, become exhausted and lose their tone. There are various phases of this disease, from the slight huskiness and failure of voice, from which many clergymen painfully suffer every Sabbath, to those destructive ulcerations of cartilages, marked by the total loss of voice, severe and almost constant cough, and expectorations of frothy mucus, mingled with pus. The most intimate connection exists between affections of the throat and those of the larynx.

The reason is easily understood. Every breath you draw passes directly from the inflamed throat into the larynx. They form but different parts of the same tube, and are lined by a common membrane—one over which irritations spread rapidly. Again, the parts are in immediate contact, and the mucus secreted in the throat becomes entangled about the epiglottis and entrance into the larynx, and is often drawn in by one inspiration and forced out by the next expiration. Chronic Laryngitis often occurs in advanced stages of consumption, from the irritation produced by the pus discharged by the lungs. It is one of the most distressing complications of consumption, and adds doubly to the patient's distress. In this form there is always more or less ULCERATION about the vocal chords, beginning on the lower side and gradually extending upwards. These ulcers often penetrate through the mucous and cellular membranes, involving the muscular tissues, and not unfrequently attack the ligaments and cartilages themselves.

THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC LARYNGITIS depends much on the cause of the particular form of the disease. When it is secondary to *Affection of the Throat* or to *Catarrh*—or is caused by *excessive use of the voice in public speaking*—as also those cases which spring from *breathing an atmosphere charged with dust* and other irritating matters—it is a simple disease, and generally curable within a period of a few months. But it is folly to look for the cure of a purely local disease by medicines applied externally or taken into the stomach. There is but one sensible course for the patient to pursue, and that consists in the direct application of remedies to the internal surface of the larynx itself; and even this, to promise entire success, should be commenced with a determination to faithfully persevere in it many months.

The treatment consists in the use of inhalations, soothing, astringent, or alterative as the particular case may require, from the inhaling instrument, and, in some cases, in the occasional use of medicated washes.

I now come to speak of Acute Bronchitis or Catarrh in the bronchial tubes. This will form the subject of my next letter.

LETTER VIII

Acute Bronchitis or Catarrh in the Bronchia.

I have already called attention to the parts involved in that fearful disease, Laryngitis. Next in order, as we pass toward the lungs, we have the trachea or throat division of the windpipe, by which, bifurcating at its lower part, the grand division of the bronchial tubes are formed. One enters the right lung and the other the left, and each subdivides again into innumerable smaller tubes, until they resemble the branches of a tree in their ramifications, which are as intricate and minute as the fabled mazes of Mythos.

The bronchial tubes, commencing at the lower part of the trachea, are entirely within the lungs; and hence an inflammation of the membrane lining these tubes is, *per se*, a disease of the lungs, and not of the throat, as is generally supposed. This membrane—a delicate, transparent covering of the muscular fiber of

the air tubes—is liable to disease from a variety of causes, among which are sudden changes of weather, impure air, the dust of workshops, inhaling noxious gasses, etc. When it becomes involved in inflammation its action is deranged, the character of its secretions are altered, and a train of morbid symptoms of a more or less grave character, both local and constitutional, are set up. If the inflammation is acute, we have a hard, dry, hoarse cough, commencing like a common catarrh, attended with a sensation of heat, dryness of the throat, and nasal passages, with alternations of chills and fever. As it progresses, respiration becomes difficult, the lips and cheeks become purple, changing to a livid paleness, the countenance grows anxious, the eyes stare wildly, a cold sweat breaks out upon the face and hands, delirium comes on, and the patient relapses into the stupor of death, which result frequently ensues in forty-eight hours after the attack first comes on.

Generally, however, acute bronchitis is a mild disease, and subsides entirely at the end of a week or ten days, or having only the cough and expectoration after the fever has disappeared, constituting what is termed chronic bronchitis, or what was known to the faculty formerly as "*tussis*," "*catarrhus seralis*," "*bastard peripneumony*," and the "*peripneumonia notha*" of Sydenham. Its decadence is marked by the expectoration of a thin, saltish, irritating water, scanty at first, but gradually growing copious, whitish, more thick, and finally yellow. When the sense of chilliness subsides, the pulse loses its frequency, the oppression in the chest passes off, and the patient rapidly convalesces, or the disease settles into chronic bronchitis.

In treating this disease I have seen the most happy and beneficial effects of Inhalation, after a judicious anti-phlogistic treatment had been employed. Emollient inhalations of marsh mallow, conium ipecacuanha, will, if properly used, afford in an almost incredible short space of time the greatest relief. By inhaling these simple remedies, the difficulty of breathing and the oppression of the chest has been rapidly removed, the heat and parched condition of the skin become moist, the cough quiet, and the expectoration easy. Who, that has witnessed the soothing effects of warm fomentations applied to the external surface of the body, can doubt the value and superior efficacy of soothing vapors, properly medicated, when inhaled and transmitted along the inflamed membrane of the bronchia?

LETTER IX.

Chronic Bronchitis or Catarrh in the Bronchia.

When the lining membrane of this bronchial tubes is inflamed, it is called "*bronchitis*," of which there are *two* kinds, distinguished as "*acute*" and "*chronic bronchitis*." In my last letter I directed your attention to the symptoms by which acute bronchitis is distinguished, and will present now some of the characteristics of chronic bronchitis.

By the inexperienced and unskilled, the disease is often mistaken for consumption; for the mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus, when the usual hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends as certainly to a *fatal* termination as consumption.

Of the chronic form of *bronchitis* there are several varieties, one of which we meet as a *winter cough*, making its appearance regularly as the winter season approaches, and partially subsiding on the return of spring. This form of *bronchitis* is incurable by any other means than Medicated Inhalation; and, if neglected, will as certainly break down the structure of the lungs as consumption.

Another form of *bronchitis* is distinguished by an excessive humoral discharge from the lungs, resembling gum water, ranging from one to several pints during the twenty-four hours. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one in the morning, and the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty in breathing while the coughing paroxysm lasts, but as soon as the viscid secretion has been ejected it subsides. This disease enfeebles the patient very much; but he may, however, live for years, and be able to attend to light duties; but gradually the countenance assumes a pale, blueish tint—the body wastes—the blood becomes thin, and death ensues apparently from the constant drain upon the lungs.

There is still another form of this disease, called *dry bronchitis*, produced by a thickening of the mucous membrane of the air tubes, by which they are very much diminished in size. There is a scanty secretion of a dense, glutinous kind of matter, variously tinted, sometimes greenish, again blue or white, and not unfrequently, after a rasping cough, striated with blood or russety. This affection is so common in this climate that a careful examination of the chest would doubtless reveal its existence in many who are nursing the fatal delusion of entire exemption.

The symptoms by which *dry bronchitis* is known are not marked by much severity, until it has advanced to its later stages, when a little exertion will produce much shortness of breath, arising from the obstructed bronchial capacity. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is felt after meals on making slight exertion, which is frequently referred to as the result of a full stomach, or some other than the true cause. After a time, however, there is felt a tightness in the chest, with a rasping cough, several times through the day, which enables the patient to expectorate a tough, jelly-like substance to clear the throat. If you ask such whether they have a cough, they will answer "no," and yet almost in the same breath, they will *hack* and raise the very substance I have described. If the stomach is deranged, it is fashionable to ascribe this cough to the stomach, or the result of nervous derangement, or liver disease—when these are but the signals of the inroads being made upon the system by this very condition of the lungs. But there is something so gratifying in being assured that there is *no danger of consumption*, that the physician giving this interpretation to the anxious inquiry, yields to the persuasive look, and cries "Peace, peace, when there is no peace!" Thus human life is tampered with, until the fearful details of death are written indelibly in the hectic flush, the wasting frame, and the enfeebled step—until the silver chords are loosed, and the golden bowl is broken at the fountain. This is no fancy picture, for we see daily around us men and women sinking gradually under such influences into premature graves.

But we find still another form of *bronchitis*, of a very grave character, mostly in old people, analagous to a type already enumerated as "humoral." From its attacks being most frequent upon those who have passed the meridian of life, it is called "*catarrhus senilis*" and *old man's cough*. The symptoms are marked by profuse expectoration.

toration, and a feeble and languid pulse; there is also a strong inclination to sleep, frequent complaining of extreme weakness, and a peculiar sense of languor pervading the entire system. Women who nurse their children too long are subjects of this disease. It is distinguished from consumption by the face assuming a pallid and livid appearance, and the lips a purple hue; while in consumption the lips are of a bright red color, and the cheeks more constantly flushed. The respiration is also very different and well-marked.

We could still enumerate other forms of bronchitis, but being rare in their occurrence, do not demand the important consideration given to the foregoing. Among these there is a form characterized by a kind of false membrane forming on the inside of the tubes; another form is the very opposite, and consists in dilatation of the bronchia, which may occur in one lobe, or a whole lung may be enlarged uniformly, or swollen out at the extremity in a globular form, or there may be alternate contractions and dilatations along the same tube.

In the treatment of this class of diseases by the profession, there has been nothing but a fruitless round of experiments from the beginning to the present; and until the introduction of Medicated Inhalation, treatment only served to hurry on the fatal issue. I will examine the treatment by Medicated Inhalation in my next.

LETTER X.

Treatment of Bronchitis.

The reader who has closely followed me in the progress of these letters, need not be told how inadequate all treatment must be, which does not penetrate the lungs where the disease itself exists; and how utterly inefficient—nay, mischievous, all applications to the throat must be, while the fountain of evil lies beneath untouched.

The application of nitrate of silver to the fauces as a remedy in treating bronchitis, has doubtless had its origin in the erroneous idea that bronchitis was a disease of the throat. This opinion is as untruthful as the practice is unphilosophical and injurious. As its name implies, bronchitis is simply a disease of the bronchial tubes; which, everybody should know, are not in the throat, but in the lungs. Hence, when they become diseased, the lungs must also be more or less affected.

The pathological condition of the bronchial tubes, when inflamed, is frequently found to consist in an alteration of the structure, by a thickening of the mucous membrane lining them, until a part or the whole of the smaller air tubes become completely closed or blocked up. This prevents the transmission of air to the parenchymal structure of the lungs, and as a sequence disease sets in. The veriest tyro in physiology understands that if sufficient fresh air is not received into the lungs to arterialize or oxygenate the blood, that the circulation will contain an excess of carbon, than which nothing can be more fruitful of disease and death. Upon this principle Dr. Cullen founds his carbon theory of the formation of the tubercles in the lungs. This condition of the blood frequently exists without giving any warning other than the usual bronchitic symptoms, of the fearful change which is taking place in the system, until the details of consumption are made painfully manifest.

I have said that the treatment of bronchitis hitherto has been profitless of good, and often fraught with mischief. The difficulty has been in getting remedies to act upon the parts affected by a direct and local application. Now, how can you get into the lungs with remedies? Certainly not by swallowing medicine into the stomach, for these never, only in a qualified form, reach the lungs, and are more frequently productive of evil than good. Let us look to nature in this dilemma, as we must in other cases, for a solution of the difficulty, and the method is at once indicated. It is to *inhale*, or to draw in the medicine with the air we breathe, into the lungs.

Inhalation simply means the act of inspiring or drawing a breath, but when applied to a mode of administering medicines it means to *breathe them*. Thus I say, "*I inhale a medicine*," instead of "*I take a medicine*;" the only difference being that one is inhaled into the lungs, and the other is swallowed into the stomach. With this explanation it is made plain that remedies must vary when administered by inhalation as much as if they were swallowed. I will illustrate this proposition still further. It is well-known that in spasmodic asthma, inhaling the smoke of "jimson weed" (*datura stramonium*) will relax the spasm and relieve the patient; but this remedy will not check the discharge in humoral asthma, nor make any impression whatever upon systems having constitutional peculiarities. Now, what has been said of asthma is equally true of bronchitis and consumption, and I only make this explanation because, that many who write to me respecting treatment have got the erroneous idea that inhalation, instead of being a mode of practice, is some *specific* nostrum for the cure of consumption. To make it such is to degrade it to the level of quackery, or stamp it with the pernicious character of the routinist.

The Vice President of the United States, Wm. R. King, undoubtedly had his death expedited by the ignorance and imprudence of his medical advisers, who advised him to use the "sugar-house cure," by inhaling the vapor of sugar. At the time this advice was given, the Vice President had extensive cavities in his lungs, which were secreting a copious and enfeebling expectoration. By inhaling the sugar vapors, this secretion was increased, and after spending a winter in a sugar-house on the Isle of Cuba, he returned to Alabama, barely in time to meet his friends before he died. Now, sugar vapors are highly useful in treating some forms of consumption, but it is equally injurious in others. Had the medical advisers of Mr. King known how to distinguish the various forms of consumption, and prescribe accordingly, it is only fair to say that the pineries of Carolina or the balsam groves of Canada would have been selected as recruiting grounds for the Vice President, if it was at all necessary to go so far, to breathe balsam or gum exhalations.

In treating bronchitis, the first object is to cleanse the air tubes of the lungs, by the use of expectorant inhalants, after which the irritation must be allayed upon which the secretion depended, by soothing and healing the inflamed surface. When I come to speak of the treatment of consumption, I will write more in detail upon this subject.

Having now considered, briefly, some of the more prominent diseases of the throat and air passages, and pointed out that Medicated Inhalation is the only efficient mode of treating them, I will next proceed, in like manner, to consider the more serious maladies of the lungs, direct.

LETTER XI.

Curability of Consumption by Medicated Inhalation.

While a large majority of the medical profession entertain the opinion that consumption can not be cured, we can not affect much astonishment that the mass of mankind should echo such a pernicious sentiment. To combat this opinion, before I enter immediately upon a description of the symptoms of consumption, I will adduce, from indubitable authority, as well as my own knowledge and experience, evidence to show that consumption is perfectly curable, if properly treated.

Sydenham, perhaps the greatest physician that has appeared in Europe since the time of the Arabians, affirms that he had repeatedly cured *phthisis* (consumption,) not only in its incipient stage, but after night sweats and diarrhea had taken place. The great Doctor *Lawence*, the discoverer of the stethoscope, and physician to the largest hospital in Paris, examined thousands of bodies after death, and he gave to the world, as the result of his researches, that he had met many cases, in some of which, large portions of lung *had been destroyed by consumption, but the parts, nevertheless, had entirely healed.* Sir *James Clark*, physician to the Queen of England, in his great work on Climate and Consumption, admits fully the curability of the disease.

Professor Graves, of Dublin—than whom, while living, none stood higher as a stethoscopist—pointed out one form of consumption in which the tubercle could be entirely dispersed by a gentle salivation, which statement is corroborated by Professors Stokes, Bellingham, and others in the *Lancet*. Dr. Piorry, physician to one of the largest hospitals in Paris, is renowned in France for his success in curing consumption by friction and inhalation. Dr. Maddocks is at present celebrated for his success in curing consumption, and has done much to advance the science of inhalation, which is his principal mode of treatment. Both he and Sir Charles Scudimore have written out very acceptable books, in which many cases of consumption are cited, that have been perfectly cured by Medicated Inhalation, which treatment they unequivocally recommend to the profession, as being the very best. The reports of the Brompton Hospital, under Dr. Elliotson, show more favorable results from this practice than was ever attained before; while Professors Sweet and Periora pronounce Medicated Inhalation the most scientific as well as the *most successful* practice ever employed in treating consumption. Similar opinions to the foregoing could be quoted from many others, eminent in the profession, all attesting the curability of consumption; but I must omit them, to make room for a few expressions in favor of Medicated Inhalation.

Our own great physician, Dr. Rush, says, in reference to "Inhalation," that "too much can not be said in favor of this simple system of conveying remedies to the lungs. *I have frequently seen patients snatched from the jaws of death by it;* and whether all the beneficial results that may be justly considered possible to result from the inhaler will be realized, must be determined by future observation; but it is hoped that the *general want of success* which attends the present mode of treating consumption, will induce medical men to give inhalation a fair trial as a remedial measure." Dr. Coxe, of New York, in his work on Pulmonary Disease, says: "I now consider the curative power of Medical Inhalation well established; and those who labor

under consumption, have certainly a right to demand of their medical advisers a fair trial of its powers, before they are urged to leave their homes for changes of climate, or the uncertain consequences of a sea voyage." Dr. Carrigan, of Dublin, says: "There can be no doubt that Medical Inhalation exerts a most powerful influence over diseased actions, and that as it is only in this form that we can administer remedies to act locally upon diseased tissue of the lungs, it merits our most respectful attention."

Dr. Meville, of New York, grasps with his comprehensive mind the whole subject of Inhalation, and reduces it to this simple proposition: "If we would cure consumption, we must treat the disease—not the symptoms; and if we would treat the disease, we must *inhale*; for there is no other means of reaching its seat—the lungs. *No treatment by the stomach can be more than palliative*, while by the lungs it is always, *radical*—it gets at the very root of the disease."

Having cited briefly a few opinions of distinguished men recognizing the curability of consumption, and the claims of Medicated Inhalation in the scientific attainment of that result, I would now suggest to those who are still professional Sadducees, that if they can not present the record of a practice equally successful, to *get out of the way of Inhalation*, and let it work. We know that by the old practice, thousands, hundreds of thousands, die annually, and will continue to die until the treatment is changed. But as the new practice becomes better understood, and Medicated Inhalation has enlarged and improved its pharmacy, then this appalling fact will cease to be.

Already some master minds, unawed by the dicta of schools, or the sneers of their less laborious or less intellectual brethren, have broken through the trammels of routine, grappled with gigantic strength this fearful disease, and dared to follow the new path of Inhalation, which, though still only in the adolescence of its usefulness, has achieved results in the cure of consumption hitherto deemed unattainable. Give it, then, a fair trial; and in the hands of the scientific practitioner it will be found a source of blessing to the invalid though when employed and degraded by the charlatan, whether he be a priest or layman in the profession, the result must always be equivocal. One consideration, however, can not be too strongly impressed upon the minds of persons afflicted with consumption, who propose to use Medicated Inhalation, and that is, that the certainty of cure is greater, the earlier the case comes under treatment; and that success grows proportionately less the longer treatment is deferred and the disease approaches its fatal termination.

LETTER XII.

Symptoms of Consumption.

It gives a startling importance to the subject upon which I write, when we reflect that of the crowd of men, women, and children, we daily see thronging our streets, *one-fifth* will fall victims to the fell destroyer, *consumption*, unless rescued by appropriate treatment. In my former letter I have presented incontestible proof that consumption may be cured by Medicated Inhalation, and now let us in candor ask—what promise have we to lessen this frightful mortality by the old system of treat-

ment? Take up any practice of medicine—Watson, Wood, or Eberle; Hahneman or Thompson—or any standard works in our medical schools, and they all alike candidly avow, that no treatment of consumption to them known, has been more than palliative. Watch the practice of two physicians of equal eminence, and see how opposite their mode of proceeding; but each lands alike his patient in death.

So sure are they of the fatal result, that they invariably deceive their patients at the beginning, by saying it is “only a mere cold,” or “slight bronchitis;” and if the patient spits blood, “it comes from the throat,” and thus *the precious opportunity when the disease is most easily controlled, is allowed to slip by, never to be redeemed.* The very treatment, while it soothes the most distressing symptoms, masks the disease, and in many instances hurries on the catastrophe. When the disease has so far advanced that the patient almost despairs himself, he is then advised to go to Minnesota or take a sea voyage, in most cases deprived of the Oriental benediction of “dying among his kindred.” Why patients intrust themselves to physicians who openly proclaim in their books, and in their conversation, that they can do nothing for consumption, is an incomprehensible infatuation. If the physician has no faith in his ability to cure consumption, it is the height of folly for the patient to trust him, and every dose of medicine he swallows should be accompanied by a profound meditation upon death.

In my last letter, I cited a number of names, eminent in the profession, favorable to Medicated Inhalation in treating consumption. I will now consider a few of the more prominent symptoms which herald consumption, and by making them perfectly understood, will apprise the patient of danger in time to avert it.

The earliest symptom that commonly attracts attention is a slight, dry cough, occurring in the morning, and, perhaps, repeated two or three times a day. This gradually increases in a few weeks or months in frequency, and aropy, saliva-looking mucus is spit up, most abundant in the morning, and usually supposed to come only from the throat; but it is secreted from the air tubes, which are irritated by the neighborhood of the tubercles. Gradually yellowish specks appear in the expectoration, which ultimately becomes entirely yellow or green. The expectoration is not always a criterion of the amount of disease in the lungs, though it generally is. But I have seen persons die, from the blocking up of the lungs by tubercle, who neither coughed nor spit the whole time.

It is of the utmost consequence, that coughs should be attended to early, for although every cough is not the premonition of consumption, most are! and it is a golden rule, that the earlier it is attended to, the greater the probability of cure. Spitting blood, or bleeding from the lungs, is sometimes an early symptom, but always a serious one in consumption. This symptom possesses a fearful interest, from the melancholy truth that it rarely happens, *except as a consequence of serious disease within the chest.* The loss of blood is an indication of the presence of tubercle within the lungs; and from these tubercles will arise, sooner or later, all those changes and symptoms which constitutes consumption. On this point there is much error. It is by no means unfrequent for physicians to cheer their patients by the assurance that “*the blood has only come from the throat.*” Let me warn you against being deceived. The throat rarely bleeds! *In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, when you cough up blood, however small the quantity, that blood comes from the lungs, and speaks a terrible warning.* Bleeding, however, does not always

accompany consumption, but when you have it, if you value health, if you prize life, if you have any object that renders existence desirable, *begin at once* to earnestly resist the progress of this fearful malady, the seeds of which are sown in the most vital part of your body.

Shortness of breath is an early symptom, and is felt most on exertion; on ascending heights, going up hill, or up stairs. It is a mark of such importance, that when it exists, an immediate examination of the lungs should be had *by a competent and truthful person*. If, along with shortness of breath, there is a wasting of the body and quickness of the pulse, *it amounts to a certainty that there is disease going on in the lungs*. When the pulse ranges above a hundred beats in a minute, the case is very grave. Some few cases are seen in which the pulse is preternaturally slow, and yet end fatally. The natural pulse is from seventy to seventy-five in the minute, the respiration fifteen to eighteen. Above this announces disease. Wasting is always to be looked on with suspicion when there is no evident cause for it. Shooting-pains through the collar-bones and shoulders, or dull, burning pain in the chest, are fearfully significant. If the disease has advanced, hectic fever comes on toward evening, and goes off toward morning in a perspiration called "night-sweat," which is often enormous in amount, occasioning great distress to the patient, and accelerating the catastrophe from the rapid wasting of the tissues, and the exhausting debility it produces. Hectic is gradual in its approach; at first a little creeping chill, felt for a few moments in the morning, followed by a slight pink of the cheek and slight sweat at night; but as the disease advances, these symptoms are aggravated and intensified. I have known it to be mistaken for ague, when the chill was decided.

In persons over twenty-five it sometimes occurs that the first deposit of tubercle is accompanied, not with a cough, but with dyspeptic symptoms, such as uneasiness in the stomach after eating, or heart-burn and indigestion. The end approaches when the physician mistakes the disease, and purges his patient for biliousness.

In females, the *suppression* of the *periodic excretions* often occurs in an early period of consumption, and the younger the patient the more rapid the fatal termination. When *suppression* occurs either in the young, the middle-aged, or the *change of life*, attended with a cough, sore throat, palpitation of the heart, on walking briskly up stairs, with a flattening of the chest under the collar-bones, and a tendency to stoop, then, indeed, disease in the lungs becomes too manifest to tolerate a doubt for one moment the existence of tubercle. And if, in addition to this, we observe the white of the eye become pearl-gray, with a slight spasmodic twitching of the upper lip and nose when speaking, it is only to add confirmation to conviction, that the seeds of death are there.

If, under such circumstances, drastic emmenagogues are resorted to, to restore the impaired function we only too surely hasten death by producing a rapid failure of the vital power.

LETTER XIII.

Symptoms of Consumption—Spitting Blood.

In my last letter I called attention to some of the most prominent symptoms which herald the approach or indicate the presence of consumption. As I then stated, I did this to apprise persons of danger in time, that they might address the proper remedies to avert its fatal consequences. Among the early symptoms of consumption noticed, I mentioned a hacking cough, with a ropy-like saliva in the morning, and more or less frequently through the day. In the early stage of consumption, we also have "short breath" in walking up hill, or ascending stairs—palpitation of the heart when using a little extra exertion—shooting-pains through the breast and sides—night sweats and *spitting blood*. To this last symptom I wish to call your attention more particularly; especially so, as it is one of great importance.

Many persons spit blood years before any symptoms of consumption are noticed, and when by general observation they would be pronounced healthy. To agree with this opinion, such persons when they approach the auscultator, thump themselves on the breast, and say, "There is nothing the matter here, doctor," and expect a good-natured acquiescence. In others, the first attack of hemorrhage dates the commencement of the disease, and the cough, the short breathing, and the expectoration, are all referred and ascribed to the bleeding. Some again do not raise blood until late, and in a few instances, consumption runs its entire course without even a tinge of blood in the expectoration. But, as a general thing, whenever blood is spit, whether it is only a few streaks in the expectoration, or mouthfuls, remember that it rarely happens except as a *serious disease within the chest*, though the patient may be unconscious of it. Spitting blood is almost a sure indication of tubercles within the lung, and from these tubercles will arise, sooner or later, all those changes and symptoms which constitute consumption.

Henry Melville, says: "It can not be too widely known that spitting blood is a thing of fearful interest, as pointing out the silent, treacherous progress of a deadly disease within the lungs. The loss of blood is an indication of the presence of *tubercles*, from which arise consumption. Physicians frequently cheer their patients by the assurance that the blood has *only come from the throat*. Let me warn you not to be deceived. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, when you cough up blood, however small the quantity, *that blood comes from the lungs*, and speaks a terrible warning; and if you value health—if you prize life—if you have any object that renders existence desirable, begin at once to resist the progress of this fearful *malady*."

Professor Walsh, in his work on Diseases of the Lungs, says: "In those cases of bronchitis where blood is present in the expectoration *tubercles may always be expected in the lungs*."

The celebrated Dr. Sweet, in his work on Diseases of the Chest, says: "Though bleeding from the lungs does not always occur in consumption, yet whenever it does occur, it almost certainly indicates the disease."

Professor Latham, in his Lectures on Clinical Medicine, in St. Bartholomew, thus speaks of Hemorrhage of the Lungs: "Spitting blood always gives fearful intimation of the presence of tubercles, which are *only the eggs of consumption*."

In twelve hundred cases of bleeding from the lungs, Dr. Louis did not meet a single instance where it was not preceded or followed by consumption. And thus it is that "spitting blood" is considered so sure a precursor of consumption, that life insurance companies refuse to grant policies upon any man's life who has been so affected.

Hemorrhage from the lungs seldom proves fatal in its immediate consequences. Years sometimes elapse before its fatal effects are produced. Indeed, we frequently hear persons who have had bleeding at the lungs, remark *that they feel decidedly better, and seemingly do improve*, but this is only a temporary relief, and it is a fatal mistake to regard it as a removal of the difficulty; for the same causes that produced the bleeding still remain, and if not arrested or removed, will end in death.

LETTER XIV.

Chronic Consumption.

In my last letter I pointed out that spitting of blood is, with few exceptions, the precursor or companion of consumption, and that the smallest quantity mixed with the expectoration, is as significant as though there were pints coughed up; and therefore, on the appearance of this symptom, immediate recourse should be had to measures calculated to eradicate its deadly companion, Phthisis.

Consumption is divided into CHRONIC, LATENT, INFANTILE, SUB-ACUTE, and ACUTE, which I propose to describe *seriatim*. Chronic consumption runs its course in a period varying from a few months to several years; the average time being about twenty months. At first, a slight, hacking cough comes on, which is most frequent in the morning when rising. It is dry at first, but after a variable interval, a little thick, saliva-looking mucus is spit up, which, as it becomes more abundant, often deposits a grayish sediment resembling barley-water, which is only seen in consumption. The cause of this cough, which at first is only a hack, is the irritation occasioned by the existence of tubercles in the lungs, too often not suspected until too late. Sometimes the first symptom observed is the spitting of blood, often in very small quantities. In other cases a sore throat, or catarrh, comes on from a slight exposure to cold, which, on subsiding, leaves the dry hack just spoken of.

Sometimes consumption is ushered in by a succession of chills and fever, that comes on with the regularity of ague, for which it is often mistaken. Others, again, first betray the fatal taint by a sense of heat in the hands and feet, and a slight flush on the cheek most marked in the evening. A wasting of the body is often an early and always a serious symptom. Perspiration is increased at night, until at length the bed is fairly saturated in the latter stages. The wasting and debility keep pace with the amount of night sweat. As a general rule, the appetite remains good, but in the second stage the food is frequently vomited after coughing. In women, the monthly sickness is generally suppressed; and the mistake is often made of attributing the lung disease to this, *instead of referring to the consumption as the true cause of suppression*. Pain is often present, but not always. As the disease progresses the spits become streaked with yellow—changing into yellowish

or grayish green, consisting of pure matter, mixed with specks of tubercle. When thrown into water they assume a round, flattened shape, covered with a ragged, woolly surface, and sink in the water. When cavities are developed in the lungs, they lose their rounded shape and are expectorated in large, shapeless masses.

In this form of consumption, the patient does not always run a uniform course, but in some the patient appears to improve every now and then; he may be apparently well even for weeks or months, and then be again prostrated totally, and this for several successive intervals. But this improvement is deceptive; how, I will proceed to explain. A crop of tubercles are deposited upon the lungs; they soften and are expectorated, during which the patient is prostrated; after which he rallies until a new crop is sown or softened, which goes through the same routine, and this is repeated until the patient is exhausted. At every successive softening of a batch of tubercles, a portion of lung is broken down and expectorated, and the patient spits pus—has hectic fever, night sweats, loss of flesh and strength, and often of appetite, and coughs very much at night. Then the symptoms improve, the cough disappears, and he regains flesh and strength. Now his friends think he is well, and he flatters himself that he is quite restored, but in a short time all the bad symptoms return. It is the occurrence of these intervals of temporary health that has given an ill-deserved reputation to Cod Liver Oil, and a thousand villainous nostrums for the cure of consumption, and upon which, also, the reputation of testimonial publishers depend; health being established for the time by nature herself, which they refer to the last drug taken, or to the last quack employed.

The most eminent physicians content themselves with telling their consumptive patients to *live well, take out door exercise, be prudent, and take very little medicine*. This is all very good advice. It is better than helping on the fatal result of the disease by preparations of morphine to soothe the cough at the expense of the digestion; making a sore on the outside of the chest, to help the ulcer inside to finish the patient; purging to aid the disease to exhaust the sufferer, and the other fashionable modes of slaughter. This plan of leaving the case to nature, is the better of the two evils, as the patient has a chance of a longer lease of life, although death is the almost invariable result.

It was my intention to here speak of treatment; but apropos of what I have just written: In attempting to cure consumption it can only be done by absorption of the tubercles, and their removal, without breaking down the structure of the lungs. This is the mode by which dropsies, enlarged scrofulous glands, tumors, etc. are removed; and this is what we assert is effected by Medicated Inhalation, when resorted to in time. The tuberculous matter thus absorbed into the blood, is thrown off from the system by the skin, kidneys, bowels and other emunctories.

LETTER XV

Latent Consumption.

In my last letter, I described chronic consumption, and shall now take up the *latent* form.

Latent consumption is characterized by an absence of cough, expectoration, pain

and spitting of blood, although the lungs be loaded with tubercles. These symptoms, in not a few cases, are absent even till death results; but in the majority, after a long period of ailing health, spitting of blood, cough or pain set in suddenly, and the disease runs a rapid course. The tubercles existing in the lungs, often work out their ill influences by secondary changes in the blood, and other diseases are set up, which destroy the patient; and from the absence of the prominent symptoms of lung disease, the physician and patient are both led astray, and attention is directed toward removing the diseases, which are the effects, instead of attacking the cause. Or, if the physician knows the cause, he conceals it for the patient's sake, because he knows no remedy. In such cases, the patient goes about with less alacrity than when in health; business is an exertion; he complains of various dyspeptic symptoms, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, water-brash, uneasiness during digestion, pains in the liver or right shoulder, costiveness alternating with diarrhea, disturbed rest, and emaciation more or less. The urine will even present the chemical and microscopic changes observed in functional or organic affections of the stomach and liver. Fistula in ano occurs almost exclusively in such cases, and appears to keep the tuberculous disease in check, as does also chronic inflammation of the peritoneum, (investing membrane of the intestines,) which often masks latent consumption, and is most frequently in females, while fistula is more common to men. Beside these, various other symptoms are complained of, indicating a diseased state of the body, and often puzzle the medical attendant.

The observant physician will generally see marks in the countenance of the patient, that will make him suspect the existence of tubercles—such as the delicate appearance, the pearly hue of the white of the eye, varying in tint from yellowish white in the fair, to deep, blueish gray in the dark complexioned, and a very slight spasmodic twitch of the corners of the mouth and nose in speaking, which increases to a shiver over the cheek as the deposit in the lungs augments.

On examining the chest, depression will be found above or below the collar bones, or both. When the deposit is great, these bones stick out, so to speak. On tapping in the immediate neighborhood of the collar bones, sounds are produced, establishing that tubercles exist in various stages of development—nay, even cavities, although there has been no cough. These cases are generally pronounced bilious or dyspeptic, or anything but what they really are, and the treatment, of course, can not be appropriate. I would particularly impress the fact that active purging and the use of mercurial preparations, are peculiarly apt to rouse the tubercles into activity, and to develop rapid consumption. At present, the orthodox practice for bilious and dyspeptic complaints is calomel or blue pill, which are rank poisons in the forms of disease under consideration. The obvious practical inference is, that in all cases at all resembling what I have described, it is absolutely necessary to have the chest examined by a competent and truthful physician, before undergoing treatment, and if tubercles are present Inhalation presents the only known means for their removal.

LETTER XVI.

Infantile Consumption.

In my last letter I described that insidious form of disease, latent consumption and pointed out how constantly it is confounded with liver and other chronic complaints, to the great danger of the sufferer. I now enter on the subject of *Infantile Consumption*. It is commonly thought that this disorder is very rare, under fifteen years of age; but the researches of Boudet, Papvoine, and Trousseau, prove that more than one-half of the children of the poor, and of those in the infant hospitals of Paris die of consumptive disease, and this is approximately true of all large cities; so that from three years to fifteen, consumption is more prevalent and fatal than at any other.

The causes of consumption among children are usually the circumstances in which they are placed, and not to inheritance, as is vulgarly supposed. Among the *poor*, impure air from living in narrow lanes, with yards reeking with filth and garbage: *dark noisome rooms*, whose windows are rarely opened; *personal and domestic uncleanness* further contaminating the air; *bad food*, whereby healthy development is checked, and scanty clothing, exposing them to colds and inflammations, are the *four great causes* ever in operation to develop consumption.

Strange as it may appear, the same causes are active among the rich. Cooped up for at least twenty hours out of the twenty-four in hot, ill-ventilated nurseries, instead of spending half their time in exercising in the open air, they are fretted by a tedious operation of dressing, and then sent out for stately walks along the side-walks, with Bridget. Being so finely dressed, they must not play: it is—Master Charles, don't rub your gloves along the wall—Master Henry, don't walk in the dirt—and this is to do them for air and exercise. The food, though not deficient, is nevertheless equally pernicious from the quality. Instead of being kept to plain, nutritious food, they are too often indulged in all the varieties of the table, and their digestion impaired by candies, sweetmeats, and cakes. The clothing, although expensive, is too often deficient; the bare arms and legs, which imperious fashion exacts, are direct cause of almost all the croup, colds, and inflammations children are attacked with. Consumption does not usually manifest itself in children by active symptoms; wasting is the most constantly present. When we find conjoined with this eruptions behind the ears, swelling of the glands of the neck, soreness or running of the nose, eruptions about the face with puffy, chapped lips, pustules about the edges of the eyelids, or sore eyes with the greatest dread of the light, causing the child to bury its face even in the pillow, we may suspect the existence of tubercles in the lungs, as these all point to a diseased state of the general system, with deep-seated complications.

Although the causes enumerated above will develop consumption in any child long enough exposed to them, yet there is a wide difference in the susceptibility of different children to contract it. Very intellectual children, with ardent affections and loving dispositions, are remarkably prone to it, and the expression constantly used with regard to them is, that "they are too wise or too good to live." A pale, pasty complexion, or a large head with a narrow chest, indicates the same predisposition.

The symptoms in the consumption of children are very mild; there is no spitting of blood; the paroxysms of coughing are not urgent or distressing; and the matter coughed up from the lungs is invariably swallowed, and excites no alarm. Night sweats exist only about the neck and brow. The hectic fever is slight, and generally attributed to worms, or derangement of the stomach. Diarrhea is a usual attendant, and the child, when asleep, is observed to breathe faster than natural. With all this, *gradual wasting of the body and strength* is constantly present. Change of air or diet may arrest the wasting for a few weeks, but the improvement is only temporary. *Diarrhea or fever* soon close the scene.

Children under five years can not be made to use the inhaler, and therefore the air of the nursery must be medicated, thus compelling the child to breathe only a medicated air, which acts most powerfully on the diseased surface of the lungs. Above the age of five, children usually regard the use of the inhaler as high fun, and take to it readily. The changes in the system of the child are so rapid, and the vitality so great, that amendment is far more speedy than in grown people.

LETTER XVII.

Sub-Acute Phthisis.

My last letter contained a description of infantile consumption, and next in order comes sub-acute phthisis. This form of the complaint runs its course in from six to fifteen weeks from the first observance of the symptoms, which usually resemble those of chronic consumption already detailed, but are much more rapid in succession. It is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. A very large portion of the lungs is rapidly infiltrated with tubercle and rendered useless; there are soft-enings and cavities, but these are small in extent, owing to the short duration of the complaint. It would appear that death takes place more from the system not having time to accommodate itself to the speedy diminishing capacity of the lungs, than from the exhaustion of the prolonged discharge of matter, thus differing from chronic phthisis. Sub-acute consumption is known by the name of "galloping," from its early termination, and is often confounded with acute bronchitis, but an experienced stethoscopist would never make the mistake. Even this form is amenable to treatment. I have several cases reported in my book, where the disease has been permanently arrested, and the parties are now in good health. It comprises but a small portion of the cases of consumption. Acute phthisis is of very rare occurrence—I have seen only four cases of it, running its course to a fatal termination in three or four weeks. The lungs become completely blocked up in that short time, chiefly with tubercles.

The symptoms resemble those of low typhoid fever, with wandering or delirium at night. The cough is either dry, or accompanied by expectoration of a clear, sometimes yellowish mucus. This, with the continually increasing frequency and difficulty of breathing, should draw attention to the condition of the lungs, which the stethoscope will soon reveal. This form does not appear to be at all controlled by treatment. In my next letter, I shall explain how tubercles produce *cavities* and ulcerations in the lungs.

LETTER XVIII.

Pathology or Tuberculous Consumption.

In my preceding letters I have pointed out the various forms of consumption, and the symptoms peculiar to each, and also the symptoms of nasal catarrh, sore throat, chronic laryngitis, and bronchitis, demonstrating the important facts that the tendency of these complaints is to lay the foundation of consumption. The mode in which it would appear this is produced, is by the gradual extension of the inflammation along the air tubes, until reaching the minute branches and the air cells, these are blocked up with mucus, thus preventing the air from reaching the blood circulating through the air cells, so that the change from venous to arterial blood does not take place. The consequences of this impediment is, that the tuberculous matter is deposited in the air cells and the smaller branches of the air tubes. At first the tubercles are very small, resembling millet seeds; hence called "miliary." They are gray and translucent, and scattered more or less profusely over the upper part of one or both lungs. It is a tradition in the profession, that the left lung is much oftener the seat of disease, first or solely, than the right. But this is the result of imperfect observation, promulgated by a high authority, and implicitly received by the flock. My experience, which has not been small in this disease, has fully satisfied me that there is little if any difference in the liability of either lung to the deposit of tubercle. Again, it is a disputed question as to whether the tubercles are deposited in the air cells, or in the surrounding tissue. Examination with the microscope has convinced me that in miliary tubercle the deposit takes place into the air cells and finer air tubes, and that tuberculous matter is never found in the substance of the lungs, except in the form of infiltrated tubercle, the result of what is now called "chronic pneumonia," or chronic inflammation of the lungs, rather a misnomer. The miliary tubercle, after a time, undergoes a change in size and appearance, becoming larger, and of a yellow, cheesy appearance. The pressure of these little masses causes absorption of the walls of the air cells, and a coalescing of the tubercles into maps of various sizes. In this state they may remain quiet for weeks or months, sometimes, though rarely, even for years, but liable at any moment to be roused into active disease by apparently inadequate, and often unknown, causes; so that a person carrying about with him a crop of tubercles in his lungs, is at any moment in danger of commencing the downward course that ends in the grave.

At first, these yellow tubercles are of the consistence of cheese; they then soften—become infiltrated with matter, and finding their way into the lower air tubes, are expectorated, and a small cavity is thus left, secreting matter. In the chronic form of consumption, patients often rally for a time after this occurs—the cavities are healed, or become livid with a kind of mucous membrane—the fever and night sweats disappear, and the cough is either absent for a time or subsides into a *hack*, and the body acquires fat. But this is only temporary; another series of cavities are formed, and the same routine is gone over and over, till the patient sinks exhausted. When several small cavities are contiguous, they gradually enlarge, and, opening into each other, form a large cavity. I have seen them large enough to hold a pint.

When tubercles are in the gray or yellow stage inhalation is of the utmost ser-

vice, by promoting their absorption without destroying the substance of the lungs; and hence the wisdom of applying early for treatment, when there is the slightest suspicion of such a state of things, while there is the most probability that the disease may be overcome. When cavities are formed, the disease is then said to be in the third stage; and here astringent inhalents act upon the surface, secreting matter by constricting the vessels, arrest it, and thus promote the adhesion of the sides and the formation of a membrane, to secrete mucus instead of matter. Such are the ways in which Inhalation arrests the progress of this formidable malady.

LETTER XIX.

Complications with Consumption.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves the appalling frequency and fatality of diseases of the chest in the United States, and I consider that I am fulfilling a public duty in contributing my mite toward making their symptoms and treatment familiar to the mass of the people, so that, early apprised of danger, they may address themselves in time for relief.

My last letter contained an explanation of the mode in which tubercles are deposited in the air cells and finer air tubes, namely: That any impediment to the free circulation of blood in the air cells, by preventing the due conversion of venous blood to arterial, is the immediate cause. Such changes in the structure of a vital organ can not occur without the system at large sympathizing, and various others become deranged, often to such a degree as to draw off the physician's attention from the real point of danger. Under the head of Latent Consumption, it has been stated that the complaint may proceed to the utmost disorganization of the lungs without cough or expectoration being present. In such cases the prominent symptoms are derangements of some of the abdominal organs. Dyspepsia is the most common, and in ignorance of the true state of things, the efforts of the physician are too often directed to removing the effect instead of the cause of deranged health.

Many cases are treated for liver disease, when large cavities in the lungs actually exist and hectic and night sweats are excessive. It is only three weeks ago since we were called to a patient, who stated that he had been treated, up to the time of our visit, for liver disease. The appearance of the patient, his emaciation, his cough, excessive expectoration and sweating, indicated too surely phthisis as the enemy. On removing his clothing we were horrified to see the unhealed sores of tartar emetic ointment, and scarifications of cupping still recent over the region of the liver, showing that a frightful and inexcusable mistake had been made as to the nature of his disease. As it was important to him to know his true state, we were obliged to tell him the melancholy truth, that he was in the last stage of consumption, and that his life could not be prolonged beyond a few weeks. Diarrhea often masks consumption; this is found among adults, but it is still more common among children. The investing membrane of the lungs, called pleura, is often the seat of chronic inflammation, and water or matter is infused

into the cavity constituting hydrothorax or empyema. The lung is sometimes perforated, so as to admit air into the pleura, when a chronic inflammation is set up with the same result as the preceding; this is called pneumothorax. The larynx is often the seat of ulceration, and completely masks the disease in the lungs to a superficial observer. Such are some of the complications of phthisis, and are the result of the blood imperfectly aerated in the diseased lungs, circulating throughout the body, and by its impurity provoking disease in the different organs; this is often described by the term sympathy. It will not seem superfluous caution to warn the reader of the importance of paying watchful attention, and not to rest content with a superficial or hastily formed opinion. Few medical men possess any but the most superficial knowledge of the use of the stethoscope, and still fewer are competent to give an opinion worth a rush in the earliest stages of consumption. For an opinion to be of any value, it can be so only after a careful and thorough examination. As usually conducted, it is but an idle form, and would be farce but for the important stake at hazard.

I have witnessed the exploration made through a creaking starched shirt, or muslin collar, several folds of clothing, even through solid, old-fashioned corsets. Then to see the pomposity and parade of learning that this is done with, is enough to provoke a laugh or a tear. There is one consolation, that these gentlemen could not discriminate any more if they did not examine *en cuerpo*. The knowledge of the stethoscope requires a study apart, a special devotion to it, and much experience in a hospital. I am informed, the practiced stethoscopist distinguishes all the sounds of the lungs, healthy or diseased, as readily as a tuner appreciates the condition of the notes of a piano. A man who practices as physician, surgeon, and accoucheur, and honestly and laboriously tries to master all the branches of his profession, can never acquire a tithe of the proficiency in the use of the stethoscope that he will attain who devotes himself specially to its use.

LETTER XX.

Time to Treat Consumption.

In discussing the question of treatment, upon the period of the complaint at which a case of consumption presents itself for treatment, will very much depend the probability of a cure. I have pointed out, that the earlier a case is taken in hand, the greater the certainty of a cure; and that the chances of this favorable result diminish in an almost arithmetical proportion, the more the disorganization of the lungs is allowed to progress before applying for treatment. Unfortunately, the largest proportion of these cases, which have hitherto come under my care, have been in the last stage of confirmed consumption—cases in which part of one or both lungs was not only broken down into ulcerous cavities, but the strength of the constitution exhausted by the progress of the disease, and by the different kinds of treatment to which they had been subjected. I need hardly say, that such cases are no proper test of the efficacy of any system of treatment. Humanity, with the desire to relieve, is the only influence that can induce the physician

to receive such as patients at all—since many seek for treatment in an utterly hopeless state, and can but be made comfortable by the highest skill within the power of man.

I have been obliged to refuse several applicants who were so far gone, that even the poor comfort of temporary relief seemed unavailable. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages and discouragements, a larger proportion of recoveries have taken place among this class, through the instrumentality of Inhalation, than has ever hitherto been possible to attain from any and every other means of treatment. I have cases now under treatment, where there are cavities in one or both lungs, which, humanly speaking, I feel confident of restoring to health.

This, then, should be firmly impressed on the mind, that the earlier the presence of pulmonary disease can be detected, and the sooner the patient comes under treatment, the better chance for deriving benefit and stronger probability of ultimate cure; but to insure this the treatment must be persevered in as long as the least vestige of disease remains, for it would act as an irritating nucleus for the reproduction of the complaint.

It will be recollected that the commencement of consumption, is the deposit of gray tubercles in the lungs, and that this is commonly synchronous with the little hack and short-windedness on exertion, that are usually the first symptoms remarked by the patients or their friends. In the second stage, these tubercles undergo a change of structure, and become yellow and cheesy. Now the hack becomes a decided cough, and a sticky, clear or grayish mucus is expectorated chiefly in the morning. The third stage consists in the yellow tubercles becoming infiltrated with matter, softening down, breaking into the bronchial tubes, being expectorated, and leaving cavities secreting matter. In this stage, we have hectic fever, exhausting sweats and diarrhea, with the other concomitants that rapidly wear out the patient.

The specific manner in which Inhalation acts upon these several phases of disease, will form the subject of my next letter.

LETTER XXI.

Treatment of Consumption—First Stage.

It has been a desideratum with the medical profession, since the days of Hippocrates, to discover some effectual mode of applying remedies directly to the diseased surfaces of the lungs, for it has always been received as an accepted fact, that where attainable, local applications should always be employed along with the constitutional remedies, which latter are often rendered unnecessary when the former can be used. Accordingly, we find in the writings of Hippocrates, and the chain of medical writers from his time down to the present, traces of efforts to apply this method to the diseases of the lungs, but all of the crudest kind, resolving themselves into inhaling fumigations arising from burning gums, resins, and herbs, the fumes of heated cinnabar, realgar, and other substances volatilizable by heat. These were received into the throat by holding the nose and mouth over the as-

cending vapors, and drawing them into the lungs in inspiration. Any one curious in such matters will find a description of this method in Boerhaave's Commentaries, article "Consumption." This was the condition of the therapeutics of inhalation for two thousand five hundred years. I think that Dr. Mudge, of London, is justly entitled to the merit of having taken the first practical step toward the modern mode of inhalation; although he was not aware of the full extent of the reformation in treatment of the lungs, that he had initiated. The philosophy of the treatment of the chest diseases is apparent, when we consider that the lungs and air passages are the parts affected, and that if we introduce air impregnated with medicated vapors, we thereby bring the remedial agent as directly in contact with the diseased surfaces as a wash to a sore on the leg. But it may be objected that we have no proof that medicines can act thus certainly on the lungs, or on the system through the lungs. To developing this portion of the subject, I shall devote my letter to-day. Inhalation of chlorine will produce a temporary arrest of the secretion of the bronchial tubes, or, in other words, a dryness of the surface. The use of expectorant and emollient vapors will produce the directly opposite effect, and in the first stage of acute bronchitis, when the tubes are dry and tumid, no remedy by the stomach will produce the resolution of this state, with anything approaching the speed with which such inhalants act. Is the patient sitting up, at two in the morning, choking in all the agonies of the worst fit of asthma, an anti-spasmodic inhalant will procure perfect relief for the night in three or four minutes. Is the case one of chronic bronchitis, where the secretion is profuse and semi purulent, the use of balsamic and astringent inhalants will soon diminish the quantity and improve the quality of the expectoration. These are facts patent to the observation of every medical man, who will take the trouble to make the trial. But it will serve to make the power of inhaled remedies over the general system more evident, if a few examples be given. The power of chlorine and iodine over consumption is proved by the exemption of workmen from this disease who work in factories where the vapors are floating about in the air, and by cures being effected upon the tuberculized by resorting to such establishments for work.

Piorry gained his fame for curing consumption, by pouring in iodine in every way, by inhalation and otherwise. But he often left his patients, as Dr. Kingston said, the victim of *iodism*, a scarcely less deplorable state than the victims of mercurialism. This unhappy result is avoided by combining the use of various vegetable discutients, that aid the effects of iodine, and procure salutary effects of their own. A drachm of chlorform will produce little or no effect, when taken into the stomach, but the same quantity inhaled into the lungs will cause profound intoxication, with total loss of sense and motion, and even death. A grain of arsenuretted hydrogen swallowed has little effect, but the hundredth part of a grain, inhaled into the lungs, will cause death, with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. The late professor of Chemistry in Calcutta College, was exhibiting Marsh's test to his class, and an accidental draught blew the fumes toward him, and he inhaled perhaps not the thousandth of a grain, certainly not the five hundredth; he was seized with violent arsenical poisoning, and his life was despaired of for some time. General Gates, who introduced the use of stramonium leaves when smoked, for the relief of asthma, fell a victim to an overdose, and yet the quantity of empyreumatic oil introduced into the lungs must have been very minute. The preceding remarks have been

thrown together to prove that medicines inhaled into the lungs produce not only direct local effects, but are capable of acting on the system at large, as alternatives, narcotics, discutients, etc., and these in *very much smaller* doses than by the stomach. They are adduced as specimens of the proofs upon which the practitioners of Inhalation rely for the maintenance of their assertions, and these proofs might be accumulated *ad infinitum*. With this preamble my readers will be able to understand the rationale of the process by which a cure is effected in consumption through Inhalation, which will form the subject of my next letter.

LETTER XXII.

Treatment Continued—Second Stage.

In my last letter, I explained the principles upon which the cure of consumption, in the first stage, or that of gray tuberculization, is founded, and that this result is certain in the greater number of cases, by means of Medicated Inhalation. I propose to discuss the mode in which the cure of the second stage, or yellow tuberculization, is accomplished. The tubercles, from being gray and glistening, become converted into a yellow, cheesy matter; they may exist isolated, or they may coalesce and form masses of various sizes. When they soften, it is from the outside to the center, which accounts for the appearances noted in the expectoration in the second and third stages. During the first period, it is sticky, and varies in appearance, from transparency to a dark, blueish gray. When the yellow tubercles soften, this expectoration becomes streaked with yellow, and at last altogether yellow, and small specks of cheesy matter are found interspersed; these are the centers of yellow tubercles which have escaped softening. The chemical composition is changed from that of the gray tubercle, as they are found to contain a considerable quantity of carbonate and phosphate of lime. It is upon the existence of these insoluble salts, that the choice of inhalants is made. If we can introduce into the lungs, vapors which possess the property of attacking these insoluble salts of lime, and converting them into soluble ones, this will produce liquefaction of the tubercles, and their consequent absorption or expectoration. Those familiar with chemistry will easily recall to their memories several vapors certain to effect this chemical change. Valuable papers on this subject were written fifteen years ago by Mr. Murray, M. R. C. S. L., and Dr. Boudet, of Paris, but seem most unaccountably to have been overlooked by the profession. The local disease being thus removed by inhalation, let it be the physician's care to pay strict attention to the removal of any local causes that may have induced the complaint, and to adopt judicious, constitutional treatment to remedy the depraved state of the blood that favors the deposit of tubercles. A very few years ago, bleeding, depletion, and low diet, were universally resorted to for the cure (?) of consumption, with the effect of removing every chance of a spontaneous healing, and accelerating death. The folly of this course has at last been recognized by the profession, and the opposite plan is now pursued. It is by combining a local and a general treatment, that Medicated Inhalation is so successful; it operates directly on the seat of disease and removes the local affection, while the general treatment puts the system

at large in such a state, that the blood is so improved as no longer to deposit fresh tubercle. In this stage, the proportion of recoveries is not so great as in the first; but still a very great number recover by means of Inhalation; and, of course, the earlier it is resorted to the better the prospect of cure. Those who expectorate most on rising in the morning, and perceive yellow streaks in the spit, have reached the second stage; and when this becomes decidedly yellow, the third stage is nigh at hand, if not already begun, when the chances of successful treatment are very much lessened.

The next letter will contain an exposition of the mode of cure in the third stage of Phthisis.

LETTER XXIII.

Consumption—Treatment Continued.—Third Stage.

In my late letters I have pointed out the mode in which inhalants act, in curing the first and second stages of consumption; and to close this part of the subject, I shall do the same in regard to the third stage. In this case, masses of yellow tubercle soften and are expectorated, carrying with them the lung tissue, so leaving caverns lined with a membrane, secreting matter abundantly, and accompanied by severe constitutional disturbance, indicated by hectic fever, drenching night sweats, etc.

In this state of things, we employ vapors that are capable of stimulating the ulcerated surface to set up a new action, and also of diminishing, and finally arresting the secretion of matter. The sides of the cavity either become glued together, or it is lined with a pseudo-mucous membrane. This is the true explanation of the way that Inhalation performs a cure in consumption, and is so simple and reasonable as to convince every unbiased mind at first sight. Until this mode of treatment was introduced, consumption in every stage was invariably fatal; and it does seem the very acme of infatuation for a consumptive to put himself in the hands of a physician, who confesses that he is powerless to do anything to avert the fatal termination of consumption. It seems more in accordance with common sense, that the patient should shun such a Jack Ketch of a practitioner, and put himself in the hands of one who follows a treatment that has been proved to be capable of effecting what it professes, viz: *to cure consumption*; and the only way yet discovered, seeing that the old mode of practice confessedly holds out death as the inevitable result of its treatment. It passes comprehension, that any one afflicted with consumption can be found so foolish as to go near such; they should be carefully avoided. Inhalation is daily working its cures, and raising patients from their beds, who under the old treatment would soon have been tenants of the cold and silent tomb. It is sad to see the young, the lovely, the gifted and the loved marshaled to the grave, in the grasp of the foul ogre—consumption—when so many might be saved by a timely resort to treatment by Inhalation. The statistics of death by consumption, showed such a marked diminution in the city of New York, when Inhalation was extensively introduced there, by Drs. Melville, Thomas, Robinson, etc. that the newspapers noticed the fact with

enthusiasm, and were unanimous in attributing it to the success of the new mode of practice.

The constitutional medical treatment of consumption resolves itself into subduing certain derangements of the functions, which, if not controlled, would exhaust the patient before the local treatment by Inhalation could affect the healing of the lungs. The most prominent of these are night sweats, and colliquative diarrhea. Defective composition of the blood, dyspepsia and costiveness, may also demand treatment. These include nearly all the circumstances calling for general remedies. It must be borne in mind, that consumption is a disease of debility, and all means that tend to depress the vital powers must be avoided—such as active purging, calomel, and other mercurials, tartar emetic, and bleeding. Opium and its preparations act injuriously by impairing the digestion, lessening the appetite for food, deranging the liver, causing costiveness, and producing that very condition of the body that increases the depravity of the blood. It is unfortunate that all advertised nostrums for the cure of consumption, and the ordinary run of orthodox prescriptions, have opium or a salt of morphia as their basis. Temporary abatement of the cough is produced, and the expectoration seems less in quantity, because opium diminishes the amount of water (not of matter,) secreted in the lungs, thus thickening the spits without really lessening the quantity of matter, although the spittoon may take longer to fill; while under this apparent improvement, it is rapidly sapping the constitution, as may easily be inferred from the bad effects just pointed out.

In my next letter I shall review the different modes of treatment that have been in vogue for the last two hundred years, and show that they were, and are, not only useless, but positively mischievous; and that no mode, except that of Medicated Inhalation, has ever been discovered capable of benefiting consumption in the slightest degree.

LETTER XXIV.

Popular Modes of Treating Consumption.

It is proposed to show in this letter that the usual modes of treatment, other than Inhalation, are utterly incompetent to effect any good in consumption, and to review the various plans advocated. Seeing that the regular practice, homoeopathy, hydropathy, all fail, it is no wonder that the public have a deep-rooted belief in the incurability of consumption.

Blood-letting was recommended in this disease, some two hundred years ago, by a Doctor Morton, on this ground, that "consumption, being the result of inflammation of the lung-structure, bleedings, frequently repeated, was the proper remedy." Upon this erroneous supposition, from that time to this, crowds of victims have been hurried to the grave, *secundum artem*, by bleeding, leeching, and cupping, and that practice has been recommended by such high authorities as Dr. Mead, Sir John Pringle, Dr. Hossack, etc., and it was in full blast as late as eighteen or twenty years ago, but it is now totally abandoned, except by some of the less talented or informed of the profession, who, however, only venture to resort to

blood-letting in the early stage, yet to the great injury of the patient. Consumption being essentially a disease of debility, and being preceded always by a depression of the powers of life, it requires very little reasoning ability to perceive that so far from lowering the system, by abstracting the arch principle of vitality, the blood, we should build up the strength of the body by all the means in our power.

What shall I say of the cruel and ridiculous practice of giving repeated emetics, even every morning, to cure consumption, and this supported by the authority of men holding professors' chairs in America, Britain, France, and Italy? Like Cod Liver Oil, it excited a furore some twelve or fifteen years ago, and, although not so prevalent, is still persisted in by many orthodox practitioners of respectable reputation in this and other cities. One gives white vitriol, another gives blue, a third prefers squills. Tartar emetic and ipecac, each have their friends. Amidst this crowd, which is most orthodox or regular it is hard to tell. I have known many cases, where white or blue vitriol has been administered a few hours before death. What cruelty! This mode of treatment is only calculated to exhaust the strength of patients, and destroy the tone of the stomach, while it exercises no curative power over the disease of the lungs, and is fast becoming obsolete—happily for the sufferers.

Having extended this letter to a sufficient length, I shall continue the subject in my next, when I think I shall succeed in showing very conclusively that every mode adopted by the regulars hitherto for the treatment of consumption have been only decorous methods of ushering patients surely and swiftly to the portals of the tomb.

LETTER XXV.

Popular Modes of Treating Consumption—Concluded.

In my last letter, I pointed out the injurious results from blood-letting, or courses of emetics, in consumption, and shall pass in review some of the other fashionable treatments.

MERCURIAL TREATMENT.—Some two hundred years ago, this mode was greatly in fashion, but gradually dropped into oblivion, not only because it did no good, but positive harm; and in the opinion of many, brought on consumption in those who would never have been attacked, if mercury had never been given to them for other complaints. Unhappily for mankind, Dr. Wilson Phillips brought out a work twenty years ago, "*On the Influence of Small Doses of Mercury*," and it became fashionable to treat consumption with it. Happily the conviction has become impressed on the minds of the profession, that it is *injurious*, and few physicians now use it except stealthily, and they do it in order to be *doing something*, not from any faith in its efficacy. After killing its thousands, let us hope it is buried never to be resuscitated.

TONICS.—In opposition to those who look upon consumption as an inflammatory disease, and employ bleeding, we have physicians who regard it as a disease of

debility, and rely on tonics. Now each of these is *regular orthodox practice*, and which is right? It is an axiom in practice, that tonics are useless in organic diseases and often aggravate the disease. *Tonics* have no power to cause absorption or removal of tubercles in the lungs, and consequently the tonic doctors have not been able to sustain their position any better than the advocates for the modes of treatment already discussed.

DIGITALIS AND IODINE have had their days, and very flourishing days they were; but now, alas! they are consigned with ignominy to the tomb of all the Capulets, by the most learned of the profession.

COUNTER-IRRITATION means establishing a running sore on the surface of the body, in the neighborhood of an inflamed, internal surface, with a view of removing the natural, by an artificial disease. With this view, poor consumptives have had, and still unfortunately too often have, their chests seared with hot irons—covered with pustules from tartar emetic ointment—tortured with perpetual blisters, or other modes of effecting the coveted object. The most learned now allow, that counter-irritation has no affect in causing the absorption or removal of tubercles, *therefore it does no good*. But it does positive harm; we know that the cause of hectic and night sweat, is to be found where there are surfaces secreting matter. Now, if the ulcers in the lungs cause the irritative fever, it is only adding to the cause, by establishing a large, running sore on the outside of the chest, to keep those in the inside, company. Counter-irritation is only of use to relieve pleuritic pains; and this can be best effected by a mild rubefacient anodyne liniment, or dry cupping. This cruel, and unphilosophical treatment is abandoned by the leaders of the profession; but, alas! is too common among their humble followers.

COD LIVER OIL.—This great quack medicine—this panacea—this god-send to the stupid physicians, who had no trouble in prescribing while it was the fashion. "Doctor, I have a bad cough." "O, your lungs are weak; take Cod Liver Oil." Alas for the tribe that this physic made easy has gone out of fashion. Who does not recollect the buckets full that were swallowed a few years ago, and now how little? It is of no use, unless there is wasting of the body. It is not medicine but food; and like osmazome, alcohol, coffee, tea, etc., possesses, in a high degree, the property of preventing the wasting of the tissues. Instead of being looked upon as a remedy for every consumptive, cases are selected that are suited for its employment, just as with other curatives; and with the heads of the profession it is dying out.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.—That *cheval de bataille*—that convenient way of getting rid of dying patients, has received its *coup de grace* from the recent writers on the subject, and now no longer commands the faith of educated medical men, although many still keep up the cruel farce of sending moribunds in search of that health which they will never recover on this side of the grave. The subject of climate, is too extensive to enlarge further in this letter.

I might cite Stokes, Billings, Louis, and many others, to prove that, as yet, no mode of treatment they employed was of the *slightest use* in curing consumption; but they had not tried Inhalation. I shall not detain you, by going over again the names of men of the highest standing in the profession who tried Inhalation, and have given it their unqualified approval. The practice is still in its infancy

and confined to a few, but its success is already such, that in a few years it will supersede every other mode of treatment. This it will not accomplish until the great mass of the profession shall see the chest practice in the hands exclusively of those who follow the very rational treatment by Inhalation.

LETTER XXVI.

Asthma—Its Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment.

A cotemporary writer observes: It is a popular error to regard every disease attended with difficult breathing as asthma. Consumptive patients, and those suffering from disease of the heart, constantly ascribe the oppression and shortness of breath they experience to this cause. Now, though we never have asthma *without* shortness of breath, it is very common to have great shortness of breath where the disease is essentially different from asthma; I wish I could add less distressing or fatal.

By asthma, I mean a spasmodic disease of the lungs, which manifests itself in successive *fits*, *paroxysms*, or *attacks*—coming on suddenly—attended by great difficulty of breathing—lasting for a few hours, and then passing off with free expectoration, leaving the breath but little obstructed, and the patient as comfortable as before the attack. Although this is the usual course of asthma, it will be seen, as we proceed, that there are many and grave deviations from this rule.

The *approach* of asthma is known, by those who have once had an attack, by a feeling of *languor* and indisposition to exercise—*yawning* and *oppression*—a feeling of *fullness* and *windiness* about the stomach, with a sense of *tightness* and constriction around the lower part of the chest. In some there is *headache* and dryness of the nostrils toward evening, while others have a greatly increased flow of saliva, or a sense of *chilliness* and general discomfort.

The *attack* may come on at any time, but it usually manifests itself toward evening or at night. Some suffer as soon as they lie down, but the majority are suddenly awakened out of sleep in the middle of the night, or toward morning, by a difficulty of breathing—a sense of weight and constriction in the chest. The chest feels as though it were bound. They sit up in bed, pant and gasp for breath—call for the windows to be raised and the doors to be thrown open. The house seems “*too small to breathe in.*” If the fit is severe, *perspiration* starts out and stands in large drops over the forehead; the face is *haggard*; the lips *pale*, the extremities *cold*, the heart *palpitating* violently. It is no unusual thing for the asthmatic to rush to the open window and lean out over the sill for hours in the coldest weather of winter, the body being rendered by the disease insensible to every influence and every feeling, except the desire for *air*. The distress experienced during a fit of asthma, can only be likened to partial strangulation protracted through a period of several hours. If you have ever run up a long hill with rapidity beyond your strength, as you stood at the top, with your hand pressed over the heart, panting and gasping for breath, you can have a faint idea of the agony which for hours, and often for days, the poor asthmatic suffers.

Happily for the victims of this disease, the suffering of the present is ever lightened by the conviction that nature will soon come to their relief—hope and confi-

dence never flag for an instant. After a longer or shorter period—generally a few hours—the *tightness* at the bottom of the chest *relaxes*; the *breathing* becomes more *easy*—the patient can *speak* and *cough* without difficulty, and now begins to *expectorate freely*. The *anxiety* of the face disappears; the *lips* lose their lividity, and—exhausted by the violent efforts, and worn out by the distress—the poor sufferer falls asleep: the attack is at an end.

The *cause* of all the distress, and the reason why asthma comes on so *suddenly*, and passes off so mysteriously, are very simple. The air tubes have a muscular coat which gives them power of *contracting* or expanding. Anything which irritates the nerves that supply the muscular coat, may cause a spasmodic contraction to take place on the instant, and when it does take place, the tubes are so much diminished in size, that it is impossible to force air enough through them to purify the blood. The distress is caused, not by the spasm, but by the want of air which it occasions. Any obstruction in the windpipe, sufficiently great to limit in the same degree the quantity of air that can be drawn into the lungs, would produce the same distress, even though no spasm existed. The spasmodic contraction occurs, like cramp, instantaneously, and like cramp may continue for several hours and then pass off in an instant. From this you will understand that whatever *irritates* the nerves of the lungs may cause asthma, and whatever *soothes* that irritation *relaxes* the spasm and relieves the patient.

When we come to speak of the kinds of asthma, you will observe that all forms of this disease arise from causes which act directly and primarily upon the lungs; thus showing that however theorists may contend for the hereditary taint and constitutional character of *consumption*, they must all admit the purely local nature of asthma.

LETTER XXVII.

Asthma Continued—Nervous Asthma, Hay Asthma, Dry Asthma, etc.

As the object of this paper is chiefly to illustrate the success of the treatment of Asthma, I shall pass over with a very brief notice the changes which take place in the lungs, and the varieties and forms of this disease, reserving for some future period a more complete history of the many phases and complications which it manifests.

I. *Nervous Asthma*—Comes on suddenly, without the usual premonitory symptoms, and passes off with very slight and often no expectoration. It occurs in persons who are said to be *nervous*—those whose nervous systems are extremely susceptible to every influence. It is most common in hysterical females, but also occurs in males, and at all ages. It may be produced by anything which quickens the circulation, as the receipt of good or bad news, fear, etc. *Ipecacuan* is a very common cause. Many persons begin to wheeze the moment a bottle of powdered Ipecacuan is brought into the room. I know two medical men who are wholly unable to make up powders which contain this drug. It is sometimes produced by *cheese* when merely placed on the table; and has ever been known to arise from so ridiculous a cause as the presence of a cat in the room. Laennec notices two singular examples which occurred under his own observation. One was invariably

seized with Asthma on attempting to travel in a certain direction, and immediately relieved on turning his back. The other was sure to be seized with Asthma if his lamp went out during the night, although he was asleep at the time.

II. *Hay Asthma*—*Hay Fever*—*Rose Cold*.—These different names are applied to a kind of Asthma very common during the summer months. It occurs as a common cold in the head or catarrh, and then rapidly runs into Asthma. First, we have irritation of the nose, eyes, and the whole of the air passages, attended by *itching*, or *burning*, or *tingling* in the same parts. An acrid water runs from the nose and eyes, and is attended by much *sneezing*, occurring in paroxysms. These symptoms are speedily followed by a prickly sensation in the throat, more or less *cough*, difficulty in breathing, and *wheezing* in the chest. The disease began in the nose as a *catarrh*, it has now reached the lungs, and the oppression and want of breath which it occasions are so great as to deserve the name of *Asthma*. Hay Asthma is most common during the months of June and July, and is caused by inhaling the aroma or the pollen of some kinds of flowers or grass which are in maturity at this season of the year. It is often produced long after the hay season is over, by simply going into a barn where hay is stored, or by having hay brought to a stable near the house.

III. *Dry Asthma* is the most common form of this disease, the most serious in its inroads on the health, and the most difficult of cure. It begins as follows: A person to all appearance in perfect health, perceives that his breath is shorter than other people's on exertion, and that every morning, or after meals, he raises, with a good deal of "*rasping*," a small particle of pearl gray, or bluish colored mucus. This continues for a longer or shorter period, the quantity expectorated gradually becoming increased and attended by more frequent efforts to "*clear the throat*," and by a greater sense of oppression in the chest. In some the expectoration is very slight, but still the rasping and clearing the throat are always present in some degree. This condition of things may go on for years, but sooner or later, generally from taking *fresh cold*, though frequently without apparent cause, spasmodic contraction of the tubes takes place, and we have at once a violent attack of asthma, which every fresh cold, every exposure to irritating gases or vapors may renew, until in a short time it becomes habitual. There is no greater mistake than to suppose asthma a simple disease. If this form be not arrested by treatment, it soon disorganizes the part of the lung in which it is seated and steadily progresses until it has involved the whole of one lung and rendered life a deplorable burden.

LETTER XXVIII.

Asthma Continued—*Emphysematous Asthma*, *Humoral Asthma*, etc.

Emphysema is asthma, which has ended in enlargement, in rupture, or in destruction of the air cells of the part in which it is situated. Fortunately the part of the lung affected is usually small, though sometimes the whole of one lung is in a greater or less degree disorganized, and we rarely find one lung seriously diseased without the other being slightly affected. The symptoms of Emphysema are the same as of common asthma, in addition to which we have always more or less

shortness of breath in the interim between the attacks; some *cough* and *palpitation* of the heart, and when it has continued for a length of time, *swelling of the ankles*. Persons suffering from Emphysema can not lie down with the same ease as other persons, because in this disease the breathing is almost wholly *abdominal*, and in the recumbent position the stomach, spleen, and liver, press against the diaphragm or floor of the chest and restrain the freedom of its movements. And, for the same reason, fullness of the stomach, as from a hearty *meal* or from *wind*, always adds greatly to the difficulty of breathing. The expectoration is frothy, and when collected in a cup looks like gum-water or slippery-elm tea covered with foam. The most common *cause* of Emphysema is dry bronchitis. The viscid mucus secreted in that disease is often found adhering to the sides of the air tubes, in such a manner as to form a kind of accidental valve, which offers less resistance to the *entrance* of the air than its *expulsion*. The air rushes in and finds its way to the air cells with but little obstruction, but when it returns the obstruction is so great that we are compelled to make a labored and forced effort to expel it. This labored expiration would of itself gradually bring about the dilatation of the air cells, but it is probable that this effect is greatly hastened by part of the air remaining imprisoned at each expiration, until the air cells are blown up and ruptured, or the resistance has become sufficient to force the plug of viscid mucus out of the tube and relieve the part. That you may understand this, suppose we have six little India-rubber bags attached by short tubular stems to a larger tube, and that six cubic inches of air will just fill them. Now, when these are filled, they bear some relation to a cluster of air-cells in the lungs. If we force *six* cubic inches of air into them and then expel *five*, and continue to do this, in a short time they will have swelled up to two or three times their former size, and in the end will burst and be destroyed. This is a mechanical illustration, but not a bit more mechanical than takes place in the lungs in most cases of Emphysema. This form of asthma often ends in consumption, in which case we are generally warned of what is taking place by two very significant symptoms, *spitting of blood* and *gradual wasting of flesh*. We do not always have the spitting of blood, but invariably sensible emaciation.

Humoral Asthma is another form of this disease, arising from the very opposite condition to that I have described under the head of Dry Asthma. Instead of the discharge being small in quantity, thick, and sticky, it is thin and watery, and flows in large quantities. The attacks come on as a common cold, with stuffing in the nose, followed by oppression, great want of breath, and wheezing in the chest; and they pass off with copious expectorations, amounting often to one or two pints of a thin watery secretion, looking precisely like the *white of raw eggs and water covered with froth*. Humoral Asthma bears the same relation to *Humid Bronchitis* that *Dry Asthma* does to *Dry Bronchitis*. Both forms of asthma are caused by the corresponding varieties of bronchitis. Humoral Asthma is most common in those who have passed the age of forty-five, and in old people; but it occurs also in young persons, and is found at every age in life. In the intervals between the attacks there is usually some cough and expectoration, with a strong liability to become *wheezy* from every slight exertion and exposure.

In addition to these forms of asthma there are several others, as *Acute Asthma*, *Con-gestive Asthma*, etc., which we had intended to describe, but find that our observations have already greatly exceeded the limits contemplated.

LETTER XXIX.

Asthma Continued—Its Treatment.

There are a few facts in the course of this erratic disease which we have overlooked in the preceding descriptions, to which we will briefly refer before proceeding to speak of treatment. The recurrences of the fits of asthma are extremely various. In some we have a single fit, and, when this is over, the disease ceases altogether, and the patient returns to his former health. More commonly we have two or three fits occurring night after night and then passing off. In some they recur with great regularity once every few weeks or months. Others have an attack, lasting for several days or a week, regularly once a year. Sometimes, after asthma has harassed a person by frequent attacks, it leaves him altogether, and does not return for several years. There are three conditions of the air which constantly induce asthma: 1st. The electrical state of the atmosphere. 2d. The foreign matters in the atmosphere. 3d. All causes which produce catarrh and bronchitis. The immediate cause of this disease in those subject to it, is the great delicacy and morbid sensibility of the pulmonary nerves and the mucous membrane lining the air tubes and air cells. There is a great deal of difference in the influence produced upon different persons by the same cause. Hence it is, that some asthmatics breathe best in the smoky atmosphere of the city, while others can not pass a single night in it without the unwelcome companionship of a paroxysm. Some are comfortable on the low moist grounds surrounding a marsh, while many can only sleep in the pure air on the top of some mountain range. These are radical distinctions, and can easily be accounted for; but we find that many persons will sleep in one street of the same town and can not in any other, and on one side of a street, but not on the opposite, and even in the back room of a house, but can not in the front. The reason for these differences can not always be traced satisfactorily. The cause is too subtle for discovery without a protracted and minute investigation of all the influences, both beneficial and injurious, in operation in the opposing localities. But, whatever the cause may be, there can be no doubt that it is produced by inhaling the impurities with which the air is impregnated in one position and not in the other.

TREATMENT.—The hitherto abortive efforts to cure asthma have produced a profound public conviction, that this malady, when treated by any and every *usual* form of medication, is beyond the skill of our art. Physicians, too, almost universally regard it as *incurable*, while *patients* have long since ceased to expect more than palliation of their sufferings. This state of the popular, the professional, and the invalid mind is, in itself, the strongest testimony that can be offered against the truth of those principles of practice which have hitherto directed the administrations of the physician. If any good is really to be effected by medicines, it must be in some radical change, either in the medicines used, or in the *manner* of their use. The treatment pursued for ages has been one continuous round of experiments through the same channel. There is scarce any article in the *Materia Medica*, which has not at one time or another been tried as a remedy for asthma, and yet from each and all failure and disappointment have been the only returns.

Why is this? We can find no sufficient reason, in either the *cause*, the *pathology*, or the *progress* of asthma. A disease *may* spring from so deeply rooted a vice in the system, or depend on such extensive disorganizations, or be so rapid in its progress, as to place at defiance the most efficient remedies. But we have here a disease most simple in its origin, and in the changes to which it gives rise, and remarkable for the slowness of its progress. What is asthma? An affection of the air tubes of the lungs, arising either from a morbid sensibility of the mucous membrane, or of the pulmonary nerves. It comes from a local cause, and is maintained by a local condition. If we seek to investigate its nature more closely, pathological anatomy only confirms this opinion. Unless, after a long continuance or in cases of very aggravated character, every organ in the body, except the lungs, is found healthy. In the lungs we find in one case morbid *sensibility* or *irritability*; in a second, *thickening* of the mucous membrane; in a third, *ulceration* of this membrane; in a fourth, the *expansion* of the air tubes here and there into *bags*, *pouches*, or *cavities*; while in a *fifth*, the air cells of the part in which the disease is seated, are *ruptured*, and more or less completely destroyed. But there is nothing malignant in the character of asthma. It comes from such causes as produce our simplest colds or severest inflammations. It progresses slowly, and for a long time the general health continues tolerably good—far better, in fact, than is usual in other serious local affections. Reasoning, *a priori*, therefore, we should expect to find asthma one of the most curable diseases; yet, strange to say, nothing has hitherto been done to prove it such. To account for this result, there must be some great fallacy in the treatment.

LETTER XXX.

Asthma—Treatment—Continued.

In assuming the fallacy of the usual treatment, and the entire curability of asthma by inhalation, it is not our intention to claim any wonderful knowledge or miraculous skill, but merely to explain the grounds and results upon which we base this opinion. Experience has abundantly proved that we accomplish no good by sending *local* remedies on a blind mission through the stomach and general system. Where a fact has become so indubitably established by the trials and testimony of ages, it is unwise and unprofitable to dispute it. And this fact is clearly established, not only with reference to asthma, but applies with equal force to every *chronic* local disease that can be reached by local medication. We say *chronic*, because *acute* inflammations form a partial exception to this rule. Chronic affections of the *eye*, of the *throat*, of the *organs of generation*, of the *skin*, the *bowels*, the *stomach*, etc., are all treated with great success by the direct application of medicines—as washes, ointments, injections, mixtures, etc. Now, analogy is clearly in favor of applying the same principle to the treatment of all chronic diseases of the lungs, and especially so to the treatment of asthma, an affection we have shown to be so purely local, both in its cause and effects. If we had no *facts*, we might reason from the nature of this disease alone, with great force in favor of a local treatment. But is not the analogy placed beyond all question by well-known facts regarding the beneficial action of medicines in this disease? Has not the little relief which

the poor asthmatic has hitherto obtained, been procured by *inhaling*? The old custom of burning "*salt-peter paper*," of "*smoking stramonium*"—and the more recent employment of "*ether*" and "*chloroform*" during the fit, are illustrations of the action of inhaled remedies. And though these can only be regarded as *partial* in their application, and limited in their usefulness to affording relief during the fit, the relief they have thus afforded, overbalances the benefits obtained from all others a thousand-fold. And if this be true of the inhalation of these simple palliatives you can readily understand how prompt and radical must prove a thorough and judicious treatment by inhalation under the care of a physician, practically acquainted with the action of inhaled remedies, and who directs his efforts not merely to relax the spasm and afford relief during the fit, but to subdue the morbid irritability and sensibility of the mucuous membrane, and break up the Chronic Bronchitis on which the asthmatic attacks depend.

It has become the practice of medical men to meet all alleged cures of consumption from inhaling, by contending that such cures "could only be of cases of chronic bronchitis simulating consumption." Though such a view is wholly erroneous, as assuming the incurability of Phthisis—let us accept it in this instance, to save argument. What is asthma, in the great majority of cases, but mere Bronchitis attended by spasm of the muscular coat of the air tubes? The same condition exists in nine cases out of ten, without fits or paroxysms, and we call it *chronic bronchitis* (dry or humid as the case may be)—in the tenth, with labored, irregular, and interrupted breathing, and we call it *asthma*. If *inhalation* is sufficient to cure bronchitis when so *indecbrate* as to resemble consumption, it must surely be sufficient to cure asthma in all cases depending on *simple* bronchitis—and of such are eight cases out of every ten. Again, in asthma arising from morbid sensibility, soothing and tonic inhalations soon overcome the susceptibility of the air tubes, and restore their lost tone. Of purely spasmodic or nervous asthma, therefore, there are very few cases that do not admit of radical cure. This narrows the incurable cases down to those old and inveterate *emphysemas*, which depend on structural changes. These cases are beyond *repair*; but the ulcerations of the mucuous membrane can be healed and the secretions corrected, and the lungs can be so strengthened and invigorated, as to render them but little susceptible to those influences which bring on the fit, thereby saving the patient from the suffering of repeated attacks, and rendering his life comparatively comfortable.

The length of time necessary to break up the diseased condition of the mucous membrane of the lungs, on which asthma depends, is necessarily much greater than for the cure of the same condition when unaccompanied by asthmatic fits. The reason of this difference is the extreme sensitiveness of the lungs in this disease, and the almost impossibility of preventing many drawbacks from relapse during the progress of the cure. Certain mild forms of asthma are often radically recovered in the brief space of a few months. But after asthma has endured for many years, and has become established and inveterate by age, progress can only be made slowly. The diseased condition of the lining membrane of the air tubes has become habitual—a kind of "*second nature*," and stoutly resists a return to health. Many of these cases occupy a year of close attention to treatment to overcome them. As a rule, the asthmatic invalid should make up his mind at the outset, to persevere in the use of the Inhaler for several months after every symp-

tom has disappeared, and should be as faithful in all the details of their treatment as though in hourly apprehension of a return of the disease. Many patients defeat their own cure by abandoning treatment almost as soon as they have obtained relief.

LETTER XXXI.

Asthma Treatment—Concluded.

Of all the chronic diseases to which the lungs are subject, there is, perhaps, not one which is more certainly curable, or which manifests more speedily the beneficial influence of direct treatment than Spasmodic Asthma. Except in those aggravated forms of this disease in which the air cells and bronchial tubes of the diseased part are already disorganized and destroyed, cure is almost certain to follow a steady and proper use of remedies by Inhalation. A successful issue in cases of very long standing—as fifteen, twenty, and even thirty years—is only a question of time. There are no incurable organic changes. Asthma is almost wholly a functional disease. The chief organic difficulty to be overcome is the *thickened*, and as it were *indurated* state of the mucous membrane, induced, in old cases, by the long continuance of the chronic bronchitis on which asthma depends.

But while asthma is so certainly curable, and so promptly responds to a proper treatment—encouraging us by great relief and improvement almost from the outset—there is not in the whole catalogue of ills to which poor humanity is liable, one which requires a more determined and persevering employment of the means to attain the desired end. Nor is there one which, when partially cured, so readily *relapses* into the old condition, undoing in a few days all that it has required months to attain. To radically uproot an inveterate functional disease like asthma, in a constitution morbidly susceptible to every injurious influence—for of such are all asthmatic people—requires necessarily a great length of time. As a rule, one year should be set apart by all old asthmatics for their treatment, while mild and recent cases require usually six months to effectually break them up. We have seldom met with a relapse from the recovery of asthma, when the patient could be induced to continue treatment for several months after the last symptoms had disappeared. We are the more particular in enforcing this to save those suffering from asthma from being over sanguine of rapid cure, and to dissuade them from the suicidal folly of regarding themselves as *cured* almost as soon as they are *relieved*. We would not have them begin treatment with hopes, which the very nature and past history of the disease ought to teach them, can not be realized.

In the past, the physician, in attendance upon consumption and asthmatic cases, has done little more than silently contemplate miseries, which it was his province, but not in his power, to relieve. Let us hope a life of greater activity will be opened up to him by the success which has attended a more rational application of the principles of medicine to the cure of pulmonary diseases. Once *practically* acquainted with Inhalation, he will discover how very possible it is for the healing art to be retarded in its progress, and limited in its usefulness, by an inveterate devotion and immoderate zeal for the usages of the past.

TESTIMONIALS.

No theory, however logically presented, is of any value to mankind, unless it finds its demonstration in facts. In the preceding pages, I have endeavored to show that the practice of pouring medicines into the stomach, for the treatment of diseases of the pulmonary structure, is not only illogical and unscientific, but that it has always failed to effect any permanent good in restoring health to the pulmonary invalid. It will now be my duty to present the evidence of the successful treatment of diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs, by Medicated Inhalation, including in such diseases consumption, asthma, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, sore throat, loss of voice, and other affections of the respiratory organs. In doing this, however, it is not claimed, either for myself or the treatment I employ, the power to cure every case of pulmonary disease; for, alas! such a pretension would but too surely result in disappointment, and expose both to merited reproach by failure. The evidence will show, however, that many persons who have been considered in a hopelessly incurable condition, with diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs, have been saved from premature death, and restored to comparative good health, through the instrumentality of inhaling remedies. In doing this, I claim an achievement of priceless worth to suffering humanity; one that will exert an influence for good in all coming time, and which will compel High Physic to take an advanced step in the practice of medicine, more in consonance with the common-sense and spirit of the age.

Simply inhaling remedies will not insure the results desired. The whole question turns upon the skill, the observation, and experience of the physician, in adapting proper remedies in the gaseous state, to control diseased conditions of the lungs and air passages. Experience has demonstrated that the practice of inhaling medicine through *hot water* is attended with injurious results, in all cases where there is much constitutional debility or expectoration from the lungs. The remedies found to be most effective in arresting and curing pulmonary disease consist of balsams, gums, resins, oils, and volatile chemicals. These can not be reduced to a vaporous condition by hot water, and therefore can not be used in the hot-water flask of Dr. Mudge, which is still found in the service of itinerant inhalists, who travel through the country, imposing their miserable pretensions upon the sick and uninformed. Indeed, if it were possible to employ this class of remedies in this way, the heat and moisture of the menstrum would not only neutralize their influence, but also induce a fatal debility in the patient. Hot water inhalants are therefore very unreliable, and, in a large majority of cases, not to be preferred to the practice of pouring medicines into the stomach. As a specialty, this mode of treatment is confined to itinerants—men who, gipsy-like, travel over the country, plying their vocation in search of patients, and extorting enormous fees for their pretended occult skill.

It has come to my knowledge that many

of this class of people represent themselves as practicing my system of treatment, and thereby obtain employment. I would inform the public that all such are impostors, so far as the preceding statement is implied. One mendacious fellow by the name of Hunter, who publishes another man's letters over his own name, and announces himself as Dr. Hunter from New York, outdoing all the rest in lying, declares himself my instructor. It is only necessary to state that these fellows are all of a kin in their infamous business, and that, having no merit of their own, they seek by misrepresentation to appropriate the merit of others to subserve their own selfish purposes. As a general rule, it may be safely inferred that the physician who can cure consumption, asthma, bronchitis, loss of voice, and other diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs, need not travel to find patients upon whom to demonstrate his ability. Sufferers will seek such a man, and give him legitimate fame and reward.

In contradistinction to these pretenders, I would say that I have been located in Cincinnati eight years, and have selected it as my permanent place of residence; that I have treated thousands of persons, in all parts of the United States and Canada, for pulmonary disease during that time, and that a large majority of these have been cured; that I have never taught my treatment as a system to any man; and that, instead of hot, humid vapor, I employ *dry*, medicated air, at the temperature of the atmosphere.

I claim to have successfully treated by cool inhaled remedies consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, loss of voice, and other diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs, after all other tried remedies had failed.

I will here give reference to some of these cases, and in order to substantiate this claim the following notice, which appeared in the columns of the *Free Nation* of this city, forms an appropriate introduction to the

TESTIMONIALS.

To ascertain the truth of the following correspondence, which had been questioned by a co-

temporary publisher, we called upon Mr. Glass at his banking house on Third Street, one day this week, and made known the object of our visit. We were treated very politely, and were informed that the letter was written by him as stated, in answer to Mr. Watkin's note of inquiry, and that its statements were simply true. Mr. G. authorized us to say, in justice to Dr. Wolfe's system of treatment, that he had saved his life, and that Dr. Wolfe was an able physician, a courteous gentleman, and an honorable man. We have gone to this trouble to protect our readers against imposition, as well as to do justice to Dr. Wolfe, and can assure all that the Doctor's references in this city are most honorable and reliable people.—*Ed. Free Nation.*

Asthma Cured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, Jan. 10, 1862.

Geo. C. Glass, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have heard your name mentioned several times, among a number of prominent citizens, who have been benefited for *asthma* by Dr. Wolfe's treatment by Medicated Inhalation.

Would you recommend this treatment to others suffering from this disease? and to what extent have you found relief by using his Medicated Inhalation?

Please answer and oblige, among many others,

Yours, very truly, HENRY WATKIN,
139 West Third Street.

REPLY.

Banking House of Geo. C. Glass & Co.,
No. 30 West Third Street,
Cincinnati, Jan. 12, 1862.

HENRY WATKIN, Esq.—Your favor of the 10th inst., inquiring to what extent I have been benefited by Dr. Wolfe's treatment, and whether I would recommend it to others suffering from *asthma*, is received. In reply I would say, I have received *much* benefit from using Dr. Wolfe's remedies; and what he has done for me I doubt not he can do for others.

I have been troubled for the past *fifteen years* with *asthma* which *invariably* made its appearance in the fall of the year, and continued through the winter and spring. Last fall it came on with more than usual violence in all its symptoms. I called on Dr. Wolfe, and put myself under his treatment by Medicated Inhalation, and received relief immediately, and in one week my breathing was entirely free. I continued his treatment, however, for six weeks, under his advice, when I discontinued it, not feeling the slightest necessity for using it longer. It is now more than five months since I used his treatment, and have passed through the season during which I usually

suffered most, but without any symptoms of my old complaint returning. *I think I may now consider myself cured.*

I have no hesitation whatever in recommending Dr. Wolfe's treatment to persons suffering from *asthma*, or any other form of throat or lung complaint, and feel satisfied that any one using it will soon be of the same opinion as

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. C. GLASS.

Three years have elapsed since the above letter was written, and up to the present time, 1865, Mr. Glass has had no return of *asthma*. Is not this "a victory fairly won?"

The writer of the following letter is a well-known wholesale merchant in this city, of the firm of HUIE, WALLACE & Co., on Walnut Street:

Consumption Cured.

104 Walnut Street, }
Cincinnati, Jan. 8, 1863. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I have been frequently called upon in person, and many times written to, by persons interested in your mode of treating diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs, and asked for my opinion respecting its merits and claims to public confidence and favor. Of course I could only tell such what *my experience has been*, and there I have submitted the matter for their decision. I now deem it but an act of justice to you, and a debt I owe the public, to say publicly what I have hitherto limited to personal detail.

About two years ago I found myself in very poor health. I had previously consulted several physicians of this city, reputed eminent for their skill, and placed myself under their professional care. My condition was considered by them, as well as my friends, to be *consumption in an advanced stage*, and this was my conviction also. I was medicated in the usual way, and as usual found myself gradually losing flesh and strength. My recovery was thought very doubtful, and that was the most favorable opinion entertained of my case.

By the advice of some friends, who heard of your success in treating consumption, I was induced to place myself under your management and treatment. I was soon sensible of the fact that the disease which was making sad work with my lungs, day by day, was checked. New hope began to dawn. I saw the interest you took in my welfare, and I again felt inspired with the conviction that I would regain my health. Friends shook their heads doubtfully, but at

last all conceded that I was looking better—looking more natural, gaining flesh, aye, and strength too. My appetite returned, and again I felt like a newly-risen man, after shaking off the slumbers of the night. *New vigor, new strength, seemed to stream through my organization; and all this was accomplished without using one grain of medicine through the stomach.*

I continued your treatment three months, since which time, now almost two years, I have used nothing in the form of medicine. My health to-day is better than it has been for years. I have steadily gained in flesh, and am feeling well.

I do not hesitate to ascribe my recovery to your treatment, and never fail to speak of it with commendation to others.

I am, very truly, your friend,

W. HUIE.

Mr. HUIE is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is daily attending to his business on Walnut Street.

A very intelligent young lady, in an advanced stage of pulmonary disease, presents the following testimony in favor of Medicated Inhalation:

Whitneyville, Kent Co., Michigan, }
November 19, 1862. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I owe you an apology for neglecting to write so long, but had I written sooner, perhaps, I could not have given you so good an account of myself as I now can. I now feel entire confidence in you as a physician, and am fully prepared to recommend your system of treating consumption by Medicated Inhalation.

When I first wrote you, and gave a description of my case as nearly as I could, I had very little confidence in any treatment for consumption—though yours appeared to be the most reasonable—and thought another trial would only incur needless expense and secure no real benefit. But could you have seen me as I was *then*, and see me as I am *now*, you would know better than I can tell you how happily I am disappointed.

It was in July last that I sent to you for the medicine, and I had not then sat up all day since the preceding 22d of February, nor had I walked any since that time. Now I do not think of resting in the bed from morning till night, and I can walk two miles without inconvenience. I do not know the exact condition my lungs were in at the time, but I coughed almost constantly, and raised a great deal of matter. My chest was sunken and compressed, and my lungs were so weak that I found it extremely difficult to talk much. My cough has now entirely subsided.

I do not raise any matter. I can talk and sing without difficulty, and my chest is full, and my lungs seem to be expanded. * * * I have endeavored to inform you how much you have benefited me by your treatment, and feel that I owe my life, through the blessing of God, to you. You will ever be remembered with gratitude by

MARY J. BUTLER.

Six months after writing the above letter Miss Butler again informs me:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR— * * * My friends often tell me I never looked so healthy, and indeed I never felt so well, as I have done this spring. I can hardly realize myself the same person of a year ago. Then I was given up to die, and looked forward to an early grave; now my general health is good, and I can enter with energy and enjoyment upon the duties of every-day life. I am indebted to you for all this, and my friends join me in thanking you for your kindness, and the interest you have manifested in my welfare.

On the 1st of March, 1864, Miss Butler again writes to an invalid in Michigan, Mr. John Barker, who had written to her for information respecting her experience with the treatment, as follows:

To be personal, I will say my lungs were diseased in both lower lobes; the upper lobe of the left lung had tubercles to a considerable extent, and the upper lobe of the right lung was also slightly diseased. I used two months' treatment, and reduced Dr. Wolfe's book on Hygiene, and all the knowledge I previously possessed of physiology, to rigorous practice, and through the additional blessings of a kind Providence I was restored to excellent health.

Here is a letter from an intelligent gentleman, who was pronounced hopelessly incurable with consumption, and who was told by his physician that "*he could not live two weeks.*" Read his letter, and write to him if you doubt its genuineness.

Consumption Cured.

Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, }
June 6, 1863. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I have waited to see the effects of your treatment fairly before writing you the results. I have used but half of the second month's treatment, and find myself so much improved in health that I will not, I think, require any more.

I am fully convinced, from my own experience in your system of treatment for lung diseases, that Medicated Inhalation will do what has never been accomplished by dosing through the stomach, viz: cure consumption.

Seven months ago my health failed me, and I grew so feeble that my physician said it was utterly impossible that I could recover it again—an opinion in which my friends also shared. I had had several copious hemorrhages from the lungs, and expectorated from a pint to three half pints of bloody, rusty-colored matter per day. *My physician said I could not live two weeks.* Under such circumstances I commenced your treatment, which, with the providence of God assisting, has restored me again to comparative good health.

I am canvassing the neighborhood, and distributing your books among those who seem to have lung disease. I owe this service to you in part, but principally to those who suffer, that they may know how to be made whole again.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS G. MILLIGAN.

Catarrh and Bronchitis of Long Standing Cured in One Month.

The writer of the following letter is a highly educated gentleman, and was formerly an officer in the U. S. Navy, but was compelled to resign his commission on account of bad health:

Isabella City, Mich., May 4, 1864.

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—In 1844 I had a severe attack of lung fever, from which, through the mercies of my Heavenly Father, I partially recovered, after a painful illness of many weeks. Since that time I have suffered constantly with my lungs and throat, with what I apprehend to be bronchitis and catarrh. Of late these had become very troublesome, and my general health very much impaired. I have tried the best skill and the most approved remedies, but the more medicine I swallowed into the stomach, the worse my condition became.

I saw your advertisement in a Chicago paper, proposing to cure these diseases by inhaling medicated air. The plan looked reasonable, and I became inspired with hope. I have, for many years past, been an unbeliever in taking medicine into the stomach for the cure of diseased lungs. I sent for your treatment, and have now used it one month fairly, and am happy to inform you of its success in reaching and removing my disease from the nose, throat, and lungs, and doing me more general good than all the medicines I have ever taken into my stomach heretofore. My

general health is as good as could be expected or hoped for at my age, and my relief has been so great, that I think it needless to send for another month's treatment. I am well.

I sincerely recommend your treatment to the afflicted every-where, who are laboring under any form of disease of the throat, nose, and lungs.

I am, with sincere regard, yours truly,

HORATIO BROOKS.

The writer of the following letter will be recognized by a large number of personal friends, who will be gratified to hear of his recovery. MR. TUCKER is now a citizen of Indianapolis, from which place, in a recent letter, he says: "I don't know but I will open an intelligence office for answering letters of inquiry about your treatment and the truthfulness of my certificate."

Tipton, Indiana, Oct. 23, 1863.

N. B. WOLFE, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Your letter inquiring to what extent I had been benefited from your treatment has been received. I will just say that I have been troubled for the last five years with disease of the throat and lungs. Early last spring I had considerable bleeding from the lungs, my voice failed, and at times I could not speak above my breath. My friends told me that I could not live long. I had about despaired of ever again having my health. I made up my mind to try your remedies, I must say without much faith, as every thing else failed to render me any relief. I have only used two months' of your treatment, and I think *I am about well*. I can do as hard a day's work as ever. My general health is good.

I have no hesitation in recommending your remedies to the suffering, as I feel satisfied that any one using it will soon be of the same opinion.

Any one wishing any further information from me can have it by writing to me.

Yours, respectfully, JOSHUA TUCKER.

The following letters, written by two well-known gentlemen in this city and county—the first a highly esteemed clergyman, (Old-school Presbyterian), and the other a teacher—will be read with interest by their numerous friends and acquaintances:

Sore Throat and Loss of Voice Cured.

Springdale, Hamilton Co., O., }
March 28, 1863. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I have just returned from the army before Vicksburg, and find on my table your let-

ter of inquiry. * * * Allow me now to assure you of my esteem for you, both as a gentleman and physician; and say that I feel indebted to you for the recovery of my health.

From the time I commenced your treatment till now, I read aloud, sing, and preach with perfect ease. When I put myself under your treatment, I could not sing at all, and could not speak without pain. I have frequently commended you to my associates in the ministry and others, and can cordially commend you to all.

I wish you the highest success in your humane and noble profession. I am, with sincere regard,

Yours, very truly,

T. E. HUGHES.

Sore Throat and Hemorrhage Cured.

Reading, March 18, 1863.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—* * * When it is remembered that my diseases (sore throat and hemorrhage from the lungs) were brought upon me by teaching, my improvement under your treatment is the more remarkable, as I have lost no time from performing my school duties while employing it.

I am frequently called upon for information about your treatment, and am compelled to repeat the story of my illness, treatment, and recovery to each inquirer. To those who have lung disease, I say try Dr. Wolfe and his Medicated Air; it is certainly better than swallowing drugs into the stomach. Go see him or write to him; I believe he will help you, if not cure. I tell them not to depend upon any thing which is given through the stomach, for such medicines never reach the air-tubes or lungs, etc.

You have for your success my best wishes.

S. BURNSIDE.

Extract of a letter written by the Rev. I. N. SHEPHERD, of Muncie, Indiana, who was under treatment for sore throat and partial loss of voice:

Sore Throat and Loss of Voice Cured.

Muncie, Feb. 20, 1862.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

SIR—My throat was so much affected, that ordinary conversation, in a low tone, in my family, was painful; it was extremely difficult to attend to reading a short paragraph in the Bible, and a brief prayer, in our morning or evening worship. But this has mainly passed away. I can talk as usual—lead in prayer, preach a short sermon, in moderate tone of voice, without any other difficulty than a slight sense of fatigue or relaxation in the throat; and I am much less nervous. In short, I am very much better—more benefited

than I thought it best to express in my previous correspondence with yourself or Dr. Monfort, as I wished to have time to prove the benefit lasting.

Mr. SHEPHERD, one month later, writes :

I am still improving ; there is still a little secretion on the back part of my throat, but it is nearly gone. I preach once on Sabbath, without inconvenience, and will soon resume my second service. I consider myself in a fair way of soon reaching my usual standard of health.

Since which time I have not heard from him.

A Minnesota Farmer.

Special attention is invited to the statements in the following letters from an intelligent farmer, whose lungs were thought to be in a hopeless condition of disease. After using Medicated Air for three months, Mr. Cecil writes :

Hastings, Dacotah Co., Minn., }
September 19, 1863.

DR. N. B. WOLFE :

DEAR SIR—I owe you an apology for neglecting you so long. My health is so much improved, that further treatment I do not think is necessary. The happy results of your treatment in my case must ever recommend it as preferable to all others for throat and lung diseases. When I contrast my present condition of health with what it was when I began your treatment, I can scarcely realize the truth as it is. I have no more of that burning or offensive discharge ; and can take in a full inspiration, without experiencing that fatigue from the effort, that I formerly did.

I have spoken without reserve in favor of you and your treatment, among my neighbors ; and I am happy to hear that Mr. Milton Keith, who I recommended to try your treatment for a very bad lung disease, about a month ago, is so much improved in health by your treatment as to be encouraged to continue it another month.

Having no apparent use for further treatment, I wish to thank you for what you have done for me, and wish you every success in your noble calling.

Your friend, REUBEN CECIL.

MR. CECIL again writes under date of July 22, 1864 :

* * * * "Four years ago several physicians of Indiana pronounced my disease CONSUMPTION, and said I could live but a few weeks. They fed me on cod-liver oil until I got disgusted with both them and their quack remedy. My head and my stomach both revolted at making an

apothecary shop of my stomach. * * * The result is, I am in better health to-day than I have been for many years. I am doing more hard labor than any hand I have on my farm ; and am worth four men such as I was when I put myself under your treatment. * * *

I met Mr. J. G. Peck a day or two ago, the gentleman you are now treating in this place for an old standing lung disease, and the first salutation he gave me, was to express his gratification at the effects of your treatment upon his health. "Why," said he, "every time I use that little Inhaler I feel new power, and new life, and new manhood in my whole system ;" and he seems to think he will need no more treatment after his present supply of medicine is exhausted.

"Is it not wonderful," said he, "that after spending more than a thousand dollars with the stomach-drugging quacks of the land these last ten years, that I should regain my health in one month's time by using Medicated Inhalation?"

This I have from his own lips. * * *

Yours, truly, REUBEN CECIL.

I wish to call special attention to the following case, as evincing the power of this system of treatment in arresting Consumption in the most advanced stage. We will give the patient's own language, both in stating his case and respecting the progress of treatment :

Consumption in its Third Stage Cured.

Elkador, Clayton Co., Iowa, }
June 1, 1862.

DR. N. B. WOLFE :

DEAR SIR—I wish to consult you respecting my health, which is very poor indeed. I have a very bad cough, and raise large quantities of rotten matter, mixed with blood, from my lungs, a great deal of pain and soreness in my chest, and suffer also with my bowels and stomach. I have at different times thrown up a teacupful of rotten and offensive matter, and two or three mouthfuls of clear blood, in two or three minutes time. I am very much reduced in flesh, and so weak that I can scarcely stand upon my feet. My appetite is gone, and I feel that life is drawing in its curtains to envelope me in shades of endless night. * * * Can you do any thing for me?

Yours, truly, HENRY BROWN.

Hopeless as this case seemed, I forwarded treatment to MR. BROWN, and was pleased to hear of steady improvement taking place, as he reported progress from time to time. At the end of his month's treatment he wrote again :

Elkador, Clayton Co., Iowa, }
July 23, 1862. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Please find inclosed for another month's treatment the amount of your fee, and forward immediately. My present supply will barely suffice until the new supply arrives. I am happy to be able to report favorably of your treatment in my case. *I am doing as well as I had hoped to do*, and much better than I expected when I commenced using your medicine. One month ago I could walk but a few rods; I was so feeble. I can now walk a mile with less fatigue. My lungs are growing strong, and free from pain. I do not expectorate so much, and I have seen very little blood since I commenced inhaling.

Yours, gratefully,

HENRY BROWN.

In ordering his third month's treatment, under date of August 29, 1862, Mr. BROWN communicated the following gratifying intelligence of his case:

I am still improving. My general health is as good as it has been for several years. I have discharged a piece of my lungs half an inch square, but do not spit one-fourth as much as I did when I commenced using your medicine. I feel that my lungs are healing, and new life is streaming through them day by day. I don't cough much now; the rotten matter and blood that I formerly discharged in such profuse quantities has almost entirely subsided and disappeared; my appetite has again returned, and I have gained over ten pounds in weight in one month, though I don't usually gain flesh in summer time. For the last three weeks I have been hard at work, and can do a pretty good day's work, too. I feel well, but send me another month's treatment, etc.

One year after the above was written, Mr. BROWN again wrote me to this effect:

My cough has entirely gone, and I have ceased to spit any thing of a bad character. I will not forget my obligations to you for this great service.

Mr. BROWN is an intelligent farmer, who doubtless would take pleasure in giving information to his neighbors of my treatment in his case.

Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., }
September 17, 1864. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—My month's treatment is now concluded, and it gives me very much pleasure to communicate to you the result thereof. The disease which I have had in my nose and throat for years, and which seemed gradually extending

to the lungs has left me entirely, and I am in hopes never to return. My head and throat feel natural again. You will never know how grateful I am for the services you have rendered me in this matter. May Providence guide and guard you in your noble mission to the afflicted everywhere.

My husband has derived very much benefit also from the use of your treatment. His asthma has been of such long standing, that he can not think it possible ever to get entirely well; still, since using your treatment, he has been able to labor every day, and has very seldom any "spells." What he has is very light in comparison to what they used to be, and do not continue half as long. He joins in my good wishes for your success.

The golden rule teaches us to "do to others as we would be done by." I am circulating your books among the afflicted in this neighborhood, and thus shedding light into dark places. All seem, who have read them, satisfied with the theory of your treatment; while myself and husband are witnesses of its power to control disease. * * *

We join in wishing you God-speed in your benevolent labor; and for your personal welfare you have the best wishes of

MRS. CATHERINE NEAR.

MRS. NEAR writes again on April 11, '65:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—We received yours of the 3d inst., and it becomes our duty to acknowledge your kind services. Your medicine had a wonderfully good effect on my disease; my throat and head are *entirely well*, and I ascribe the cure wholly to your treatment. I feel under great and renewed obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in my welfare—your prompt attention, tender Christian-like spirit, and untiring patience. May heaven's richest blessings ever attend you in all your acts of kindness and charity to suffering humanity. We have the fullest confidence in you and your treatment, and will ever recommend it to all. Many in our neighborhood are now convinced that yours is the only proper way of treating disease of the lungs and throat.

With much respect,

C. NEAR

Since the above was written, I have received another letter from Mrs. NEAR, dated August 11, 1865, from which I extract the following:

I would embrace the present opportunity to again thank you for the services you rendered me in my hour of need. I have no pleasure, no enjoyment, arising from good health, for which I am not indebted, through Providence, to your wise counsels and timely aid. At present my

health is better than it has been for many years, and I can see no reason why it should not continue. I am frequently recurring to your words of admonition and advice: "Remember, my dear friend, that the laws of health are founded in eternal principles of justice, not mercy, which it is your duty to understand and obey; that treatment, even though entirely successful in restoring your health, does not *iron-clad* your constitution, so as to prevent its failing again, when you transgress these divinely established laws of your being." These words of wisdom have created a lasting impression upon my mind, and serve as a safeguard not to permit me to transgress the laws that regulate human life. I thank you for them, especially as they were brave, good words, spoken in season by a kind, judicious friend and counselor. * * * I have several times been written to by strangers, to know whether my testimony in your book was authentic, and whether, if so, I would recommend your treatment to others; one of these, a lady from New Jersey—Mrs. E. H. To all such I give a positive affirmation; and why should I not, if I wish to be truthful? * * *

My neighbor, Mr. C., has been in bad health for some time, and by being swindled by a traveling doctor, has lost confidence in all physicians. I advised him to try your treatment. He hesitates, and yet he says, "I am convinced Dr. Wolfe's treatment has helped Mr. Near; for I have watched him very close on the farm, and think he does as much work as any hired man he has."

Catarrh and Sore Throat.

An intelligent gentleman and well-known merchant, afflicted with catarrh and sore throat, wrote from

Washington, Davies Co., Ind., }
May 27, 1863. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—My throat has been quite sore since last March. For the last week it has pained me more than ever before—the pain is most severe about the Adam's-apple, and keeps me snuffing and hawking to keep it clear. I appear to take cold in my head and throat very easy. If my disease is a curable one by your system, I would like to place myself under your treatment.

Yours, truly, E. W. THOMPSON.

Mr. T. is a model correspondent for brevity. His last note I publish entire:

Washington, Davies Co., Ind., }
September 21, 1863. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

My throat has improved so much, that I feel almost well. I have to press the wind-pipe be-

tween my fingers to find the sore spot. I do not have to snuff and hawk as before.

Yours, respectfully, E. W. THOMPSON.

Mrs. S. C. FOWLER, of Berkshire, Delaware County, Ohio, had been in bad health for a year, and had every symptom which usually attends the first stage of consumption. She procured treatment, and wrote as follows, under date of

Berkshire, Feb. 13, 1863.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—It is four weeks since I commenced using your treatment, and I am happy to say, I have steadily improved in health ever since.

On the 10th of March, she writes

I feel like a new being, and can not tell you how much I thank you for your good offices to me. I feel so well, that I do not think it will be necessary to continue treatment longer than the current month. Several of my neighbors will doubtless call upon you soon, or perhaps write for treatment. They now think there is a cure for all diseases, since you have proven that consumption can be cured.

Mrs. F. again writes, September 24, 1863:

My health was never better than it has been all this summer, up to the present time. You ask permission to make a public reference to my case. I have no desire to appear before the public, but for the sake of the suffering and afflicted, I cheerfully give the permission you ask.

The following letter from Mr. H. K. STEELE, cashier of the Albia Bank, Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, will explain itself:

Albia, Deposit Bank, Sept. 12, 1863.

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Your treatment having cured me in four weeks, of a bronchial affection of long standing, I have recommended my neighbor, Mr. Hardesty, who is similarly afflicted, to try it. Inclosed you will please find a statement of his health in your circular; also your fee for one month's treatment.

Very truly, yours, H. K. STEELE.

Such letters as the foregoing and following, announcing the happy results of our efforts, when all hope of recovery of the patient had fled, fall upon the life of a physician, in his struggles to establish a true principle, with a cheering and sustaining influence, and encourage us to persevere to the end in our duty to our fellow-man.

Raised from Bed.

Channahan, Will. Co., Ill., }
 April 20, 1862. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

SIR—* * * My lungs are in a very bad condition. Inhaling causes me to raise very bad stuff from them; my cough is dreadful. I am obliged to be raised up in bed every time I cough. * * * I raise a yellow matter, which remains in a jagged mass; it has a sweetish taste, and often makes me vomit to raise it. When I cough the water will sometimes run out of my mouth in a stream. * * * My only hope for recovery is in your treatment; if that fails, I can not live a year. I know God can cure all sickness, but he makes use of means.

MRS. L. A. BENNETT.

This lady patient soon began to improve in the condition of her health, from the treatment prescribed, and after two months felt well enough to intermit any further professional attention, as the following letter will show:

Channahan, July 6, 1862.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

SIR—My health is very much better than when I last wrote you. I am now able to keep busy most of the time, and am doing my own housework, with the exception of ironing. My girl left me a week ago to be married, and I have done about as well without help as with. * * * My cough is very much better—some days I do not cough at all; and others I cough a few minutes and raise a little phlegm.

I shall ever be grateful to you for the assistance rendered me, and should my lungs again trouble me, I will again consult you.

Respectfully yours,

LUTHERA A. BENNETT.

Letter from an Asthmatic.

Delta, Fulton Co., O., October 2, 1863.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—When I suffered so severely with bloating, and wheezing, and hard breathing last March, your treatment in a few days gave me entire relief, and I have had no return of it since, until I wrote you again for more treatment, a few days ago. Since I received I have been using it according to directions, and with the same happy result. Your treatment seems to answer my case better than any I have ever tried. Before using it, I could not lie down at nights, nor was I able to do any thing, from shortness of breath. I am now entirely free from all these symptoms, can sleep soundly without being disturbed, and am at work every day.

Shall I keep on with the medicine, or shall I only use it when I feel the symptoms of the disease.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN HARRISON.

Asthma Cured.

MR. TRUMAN D. OLIVER was afflicted with asthma for fourteen years. When he applied for treatment, he wrote:

Memphis, St. Clair Co., Michigan, }
 February 26, 1863. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Herewith I inclose you the circular containing answers to your questions, and your fee for one month's treatment, which you will please forward without delay. I would say that I take cold very easy, and every time I take cold I have very bad attacks of the asthma. I have had it over fourteen years, and scarcely know what it is to be ever free from it. My lungs seem to swell at such times, and it is impossible for me to lie down at nights, except a couple of hours in the morning. Frequently, for three or four nights at a time, I am obliged to sit up all the time without any sleep, only as I gasp it in "snatches," as I lean forward with my elbows on my knees, resting my head in my hands. You can not tell, sir, how much I suffer with this dreadful disease.

Yours, in hope,

T. D. OLIVER.

MR. O. wrote again on the 13th of March:

The night I received your treatment, I was suffering very much for want of breath; I commenced using it at once according to your directions, and, thank God, was instantly relieved.

MR. OLIVER again wrote on the 27th of May following:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—To-day my neighbor, Mr. Francis Howe, called upon me to inquire what effect your treatment had upon my asthma, when I used it last March. He was satisfied from seeing me, and hearing me talk, that I was cured, and will shortly send you a statement of his condition for treatment.

I suppose, my good doctor, you thought strange that I did not write to you again after my first month's treatment was out; but as I believe you have effected a perfect cure, as far as I can judge, in my case, I did not think it worth while to do so.

I have given up the use of tobacco and feather pillows, and am gaining in flesh. My appetite is first-rate, and I can do as much work on the farm now as any man in this country, and do not lose breath as I used to.

Yours, truly,

T. D. OLIVER.

"To far advanced for any Treatment to reach," and yet Saved by Medicated Inhalation.

In most of the cases for which treatment is sought, the patient is in the most advanced stage of the disease, or has been given up to die by the home physician, and Inhalation is resorted to simply as an experiment—a *forlorn hope*. Instances are numerous, in my practice, where the order for treatment has been countermanded by the next mail, as the patient died a few hours after the order was dispatched. These facts should disarm harsh criticism, or at least modify the opinions of those who pronounce Medicated Inhalation a failure, and its advocates as empirics.

The following communications from Dr. R. PEREGRINE, an intelligent and liberal-minded physician of Oakland, Spencer County, Indiana, will illustrate several things in which the reader may be interested. He writes:

March 22, 1864.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Several years ago I was in correspondence with you, in reference to your system of treating diseases of the lungs by Medicated Inhalation. It then had my confidence, and I have no reason to withhold it now. Nevertheless, I am not so sanguine as you are, and will be content if you can accomplish *one-tenth* the good which you say your treatment will confer on your fellow-man. I am fully satisfied that the ordinary mode of medication in the treatment of consumption is almost, if not entirely, futile.

I have now under my charge a patient that has tubercular disease of the lungs. It is, I am afraid, *too far advanced for any treatment to reach*. The tubercles have softened and broken down, and there has been a copious expectoration of bloody matter. Her strength is very much reduced, and she is incapable of sitting up but for a few minutes each day. Her cough is very troublesome, her breath oppressive, and her fever and night-sweats quite severe. She has been confined to her room two months, though I have been attending her but one month. My treatment has kept up the strength a little, but I know she will sink again. She is fifty-six years old.

Regardless of the adverse views of other members of the profession, I have recommended your treatment to the patient and her friends, and they have concluded to try it. * * *

Respectfully,

R. PEREGRINE.

This case was reported for treatment, and I forwarded at once the inhaler and balm, besides some constitutional treatment, and hygienic directions; with what result, I will extract from Dr. PEREGRINE's letters to show, as he continued to supervise the treatment as it progressed:

May 27.—Your inhaling balm helps her cough very much, I think, and the patient thinks so herself. Her expectoration is very light, and has had no blood in it for three weeks. Can you send something to check the evening fever and the night-sweats?

June 8.—I called to see your patient, Mrs. Schrode, to-day, and found her quite cheerful and hopeful. She certainly seems better. She is stronger, and her night-sweats have subsided entirely. She still expectorates a good deal of matter, and lately it has been streaked some with blood. Some slight pain in the chest. * * Please send another month's treatment.

July 8.—I have neglected to report regularly the condition of your patient, but will do so in the future. Mrs. Schrode is very much improved in her general health, and all are entertaining high hopes that your treatment will effect a final cure. The fever, and night-sweats, and cough have all grown beautifully less, though the expectoration still shows blood. * * * Several persons afflicted with asthma have spoken to me about your treatment, and I think they will put themselves under your care.

July 29.—Your last treatment has been in use one week, and, to use the patient's own language, "with the exception of a slight pain in my side, which may have come from riding on horseback, I am as well as I have been for years. I have no cough, no expectoration, no fever, no night-sweats, and have strength to ride five miles and back again without exhaustion." The patient is pleased, her husband is pleased, and I am pleased with this result of your treatment; and let me say, in conclusion, that I have entire confidence in your plan of treating disease of the lungs of a chronic nature, and am thoroughly convinced that Medicated Inhalation has accomplished far more in the present case than the ordinary means of medication ever could. The ordinary means had been tried by other physicians before the case came under my care, for nearly two months, and all had failed to produce the satisfactory result that your treatment has.

August 29.—Mrs. Schrode has now finished her third month's treatment, and says her health is better than it has been for several years. She will, therefore, require no more for the present.

October 7.—So long as I have the confidence in

Inhalation for the treatment of chronic diseases of the lungs that I now have, I will speak without reserve in its praise, and proclaim it worthy of the most respectful and favorable consideration of thoughtful and scientific men.

—
From an Asthmatic.

Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Ind., }
August 10, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed find a draft on the postmaster at your city for \$15, for another month's treatment. You request your patients to report progress every ten days. Permit me to say, my health is much better; my asthmatic troubles denote improvement; my cough, when I commenced your treatment, was distressing both day and night, but has so much subsided, that I lie down at night and sleep much better than I have for months. My cough is not one-fourth as bad as before I commenced your treatment. The croupy rattling in my throat and lungs has nearly subsided; the trouble in my nose still continues to improve, though quite slow.

Yours, truly, H. N. PUTNAM.

P. S.—Send soon, as I shall be absent from home, and wish to take it with me.

—
Burnett, Wisconsin, April 10, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—You, doubtless, think it strange that you have not heard from me, but the pressure of my business has been so great that I have not had time to write you before this. The first bottle of balm, except for the first three or four days, seemed to have but little effect, either on my throat or lungs; but after the first treatment with the second, my uvula became much contracted, the tickling in my throat ceased, and I have scarcely coughed since. My health now is better than it has been for years. I think I shall not need your treatment longer; and I shall ever take pleasure in recommending your Inhalation to all those who are afflicted with diseases of the throat or lungs.

Respectfully yours,

MARSHALL HERRICK.

—
"Bije, who's your Doctor?"

Eminence, Ind., August, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I received your letter to-day, and hasten to reply. I am getting well under your treatment so rapidly, that already I could, if I chose, perform a good day's work in the hay-field.

I have a slight hacking cough yet, but it is as nothing compared with the cough I once had. My flesh is coming up at the rate of a quarter of

a pound every two days. I am also looking much better than I did.

My aunt is so far gone with consumption, that if something extraordinary is not done for her soon, she will die. She says, if your treatment would do as much for her in two months as it has done for me in one, it would be wonderful; still she hesitates to put herself under your treatment, because she does not like to spend the money. Her husband and I tried to reason her out of such ideas. He tells her that he is perfectly willing to meet such bills as yours. He thinks you can cure her; for, in his opinion, any doctor that can operate so successfully upon a dead man (my sobriquet before I went to you) can cure his wife. He really thought, when I set out to visit you, that if I succeed in getting to your office, *I would die there, and you would have to ship me back.*

I am constantly met by the inquiry, "Bije, who's doctoring you now?" I answer, Dr. Wolfe. They then ask about the treatment, when I show them the Inhaler, etc.

Two of my neighbors are coming to see you. Please give them some of your books for circulation in this neighborhood, as there is a growing demand for them.

Truly, your friend,

ABIAH H. DORSETT.

—
An Iowa Farmer Restored from the Verge of the Grave to Health.

April 10, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 28th of February came to hand in due time, and I would have answered it sooner, but I thought by waiting awhile perhaps I might give a better account of my health, in which hope I have not been disappointed.

I enjoy better health than I have for many years: better even than I did before my late illness, and am more fleshy than I ever remember being before. When I commenced using your treatment I weighed one hundred and thirty-three pounds; I now weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds. My recovery has astonished all my friends, as the best physicians here thought my case almost or quite incurable, and the most esteemed patent medicines had failed to give me any permanent relief.

I have great faith in Dr. Wolfe and Medicated Inhalation, and believe it to be the only true practice in curing diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs, and wonder that others, who know my case, and are afflicted with similar diseases, do not consult you immediately. I have succeeded in persuading one to send to you for treatment, and hope others may soon follow his example. I shall always remember you with gratitude, as being instrumental, in the hands of Divine Provi-

dence, in restoring me from the very verge of the grave to health, and the enjoyment of life.

Your true friend and well-wisher,

DANIEL W. HAMMOND.

Spring Valley, Fillmore Co., Minn., }
June 11, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I have tried a great many kinds of medicine, but yours was the only kind that ever did me any good. I believe I should have been in my grave long ago if it had not been for your medicine, and so would recommend it to all who have any disease of the lungs; for I have tried Harrison's Medicines, Hall's Balsam, Cherry Pectoral, Hypophosphites of Lime, Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, etc., and nothing did me any good until I undertook your treatment.

The above is a paragraph from a letter of Mr. J. C. JOHNSON, of Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minn., dated June 11, 1865. This gentleman, without any other promptings save those of his own benevolence, became the zealous advocate of a treatment to which he felt himself to be so great a debtor.

Miss M. PROTOR, of Watertown, Ohio, writes:

Nine days have elapsed since I wrote you concerning the state of my health under your treatment. I feel that I have improved very much, and am confident that your method will cure me if any thing will. I wish to make my improvement a means of convincing some of my neighbors, who continue to swallow medicine to cure lung disease, that they are on the wrong track; for I know from experience that it does more hurt than good.

Fair Haven, Preble Co., O., }
January 20, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—With feelings of gratitude for your invaluable remedies, I am happy to inform you of the great success that has attended your treatment of my lungs. I feel almost well, and am better than I had even hoped to be in so short a time. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL PINKERTON.

On the 20th of April, Mr. Pinkerton's brother-in-law, Mr. B. C. SWAN, also troubled with his lungs, wrote: "Please send me your circular of printed questions immediately, so that I may send for treatment. Samuel Pinkerton, whom you treated last winter, is my brother-in-law; his health is

good." Mr. SWAN, after using the treatment, writes on the 17th of May:

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that I am greatly improved since I last wrote. I have been plowing and planting, and do as much as I ever did with as little fatigue; have but very little pain in my chest. Yours, with respect,

B. C. SWAN.

The following testimony is from Miss MARY J. RICHARDSON, Greenfield, Ind.:

May 10, 1865.

DR. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—My medicines and letters all reached me in safety on the Saturday after you sent them. They found me very poorly indeed. I had not been able to leave my room all the latter part of the week. I commenced using your treatment on Sabbath morning, and have paid strict attention to all directions; and yesterday morning I walked a mile and back again, and feel as well to-day as usual, with the exception of being a little stiff and sore. I have not spit any more blood since I wrote to you. You would be surprised to see me helping to do all the housework, when week before last I lay in bed almost all the time.

On May 26th, Miss RICHARDSON wrote, complaining of a severe pain below her left shoulder. In a letter of the 4th of July, she says: "I am getting along finely. I am almost entirely recovered. *I don't suffer one particle any more.* I can run round the country with almost as much ease as I ever did. I send for another case of medicine."

Mr. AMOS WATTS, of Nashville, Washington County, Ill., gives this testimony:

On the 3d of December, 1864, you received my application for treatment; you forwarded the medicines, and I have used them, and received great benefit. I want another month's treatment, for which I inclose \$15. Since taking your medicine, I have not been troubled with symptoms of bleeding at the lungs and night-sweats. I now weigh more than for the past three years; my voice is clear, and I can strike on my breast without exciting much cough, etc.

Hear what Mrs. S. C. HONEYWELL, afflicted to despairing with the asthma, says:

Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis., }
March, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I have concluded to send for another month's treatment. I fear at times that it will not

cure me entirely. I am certainly better than I was when I commenced taking your medicine. I used to cough, when I would have an attack, for half the night sometimes; now I cough scarcely any; still I sometimes think that it has been *so long standing* that it will take something powerful to remove it entirely, etc.

This last sentence is plainly one of despair; but what is her language on the 2d of June, 1865?

You will think by this time that I am ungrateful, but I do not feel so by any means, for my health is *wonderfully* improved, for which I am very thankful. I am not competent to express my gratitude for what I now enjoy—that is, *my health*—which is in a measure restored. I had almost given up in *despair*, never expecting to enjoy as good health as I do now.

A Voice from Missouri in favor of Medicated Inhalation.

*Whitesville, Andrew Co., Mo., }
June 18, 1865.*

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I deem it my duty to inform you, and I could heartily wish all persons afflicted as I have been were aware of the fact, that I have received *very great benefit* from your medicines and prescriptions. Indeed your first month's medicines so far restored me that I believed I was permanently cured; I think so yet, but my wife, knowing what had been my alarming condition, insists that I shall apply to you for another month's treatment, fearing a relapse. I yield to her kind solicitations, and make that application for her sake. Please forward the medicine to Savannah, Andrew County, Mo.

For about fifteen years I have had, more or less, a most distressing cough, and became so enfeebled that I could scarcely walk to my barn-lot and return. I frequently threw up my food; my stomach and bowels were frequently out of order; I became enfeebled, despondent, and almost hopeless. I cough but little now; I eat heartily; my food digests well and properly; I am gaining flesh and strength rapidly; my spirits are hopeful and buoyant, and I am filled with thanks and gratitude to God and to you. I have gained from ten to twelve pounds in weight during your one month's treatment. I can walk, run, or work as well as ever, allowing for my age, say fifty-three.

With the highest respect and regard, I am your obedient servant,

HENRY MUSE.

P. S.—I inclose herein your charges, \$15.

I wrote to obtain Mr. Muse's permission to publish the above letter, and on August 8, 1865, he made the following reply:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I am at this time in very good health, and have during the summer been doing tolerably good work without much fatigue.

If my letter of June 18 will do you, or my suffering fellow-men, any good, you are at perfect liberty to use it in any form you may wish.

As regards the veracity of my statements, no one need remain in doubt, since it is an easy matter for me to give reference to many of my neighbors and acquaintances. Perhaps the best indorsement to my words is the fact that you have recently had several patients from this place, who, seeing what you had done for me, were thus induced to seek in your treatment what I had found—a cure. Accept the thanks and good wishes of your much obliged friend,

HENRY MUSE.

P. S.—The second box of medicine came to hand in due time.

From New Washington, Clark Co., Ind.,
Mr. R. COLVIN writes the following, which could not be easily bettered:

March 10, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I received yours of the 2d inst. on the 4th. I made the wash the same day. I have been using the Inhaler for eight days, and feel much better. I don't have to spit one-half as much as I did; my throat looks better; the soreness in my lungs is much better; the sores in my nose are better; my general health is better. I am very well satisfied with the treatment.

Mr. EDMUND ROBINSON writes from Elgin, Wabashau Co., Minn., August 11, 1865:

I am happy to say my wife is getting well fast, and I have every confidence in the success of your treatment.

Mrs. ROBINSON writes, under same date:

I can now pound my chest without exciting cough; neither am I any longer troubled with short breath. Indeed, I feel almost as well as I did before I was taken sick, except I have not quite so much strength—very nearly, too. I think another month's treatment will quite cure me.

Mr. JACOB STARR writes, under date of August 14, 1865, from Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind.:

DR. WOLFE:

I have improved very much under your treatment, and am gaining rapidly in flesh and strength. When I commenced your treatment, I could not walk a hundred yards; now I can walk

a half mile with ease. My appetite has improved very much, and I now sleep soundly and refreshingly all night, without being disturbed once by the cough. I am now able to ride horseback two miles without fatigue.

Please send me another supply of medicine, for which find inclosed your fee of fifteen dollars.

*Pleasant Valley, Athens Co., O., }
February 24, 1865.*

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I received my box of medicine. I think my health is improving very fast; I feel much better than I have for many years. I am encouraged to think that I am going to get quite well.

WILLIAM ABBOTT.

The following is from Miss MARY HEATH, of Red Wing, Minn.:

I write in haste, to let you know how I am prospering by this time. My friends say, "Why, you look better than you have for a long time; you must be better." I tell them I am better in every respect than I have been for two years, etc.

*Tonica, La Salle Co., Ill., }
April 15, 1865.*

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I wrote to you on the 1st of this month. I had, as stated at that time, about eight days' treatment yet on hand. The past month's treatment has been quite a benefit to me, and I desire to continue it awhile longer. I have a much more healthy natural feeling in my chest than I have had for quite a number of years. I have not so much of that tight, oppressive sensation in the region of my heart and lower part of the lungs; my appetite and general health are good. Your medicines have never produced any thing like dizziness, or an unnatural feeling in me; indeed, they all appeared to be very mild in their effect.

Respectfully yours,

REV. D. H. PETEFISH.

Keokuk, Iowa, April 18, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—The box containing the second month's treatment and medicines has been received in good order, and is being used with good effect.

There is no medicine, when poured into the stomach, that can equal medication by Inhalation, in giving strength to the lungs.

Yours, respectfully,

R. S. MONTGOMERY.

Kansas, Ill., April 2, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—As you desire your patients to report progress, I send you a few lines. I have

been using your treatment ten days; there is an improvement in my health. My throat is much better—I think almost well. When I first commenced using the Inhaler, my lungs were so sore that I could not bear to have my chest struck; now I can batter it without pain. I walked two miles to church this morning, and it did not tire me much. Before I commenced the use of your medicine, I felt that my hold on life was a slender one, but now I have hope, and the future looks bright. Very respectfully, yours,

H. A. FLENNER.

[EXTRACT.]

Delphi, Ind., March 1, 1865.

Inclosed you will find fifteen dollars, for which you will please send another month's medicine. I feel a good deal better than I did when I first commenced the use of your treatment. I have gained two pounds in flesh, etc.

MISS LUCY LENNON.

Rev. J. H. WATTS, of Collins Station, Clinton Co., Ill., after one month's treatment, writes:

I am glad to be able to tell you I am rapidly improving. I cough less, I think, than I have at this season of the year for seven years, and am able to do more work. I am thankful to you, through Divine Providence, for the comfort I now have.

Mrs. HENRY PAYNE, whose physician informed her that if blue pills could not cure her, nothing would, thus writes from Helena, Tama Co., Iowa, on the 24th of May, 1865:

I am happy to say I still feel well—much better than for years past. My lungs do not trouble me, my throat is entirely well, and the pain in my side is mostly gone. Should my complaint ever trouble me again, I shall well know whom to first consult, for I feel satisfied your treatment is the only one now in practice that can save the consumptive.

You are, and ever will be, remembered by me while I journey on earth. Please accept my thanks for your kindness.

Your friend, etc.

Logansport, Ind., July 3, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

MY FRIEND—No doubt you have come to the conclusion that I have forgotten you; but, Doctor, I have not. I am getting along pretty well, and think I will not need any more medicine, thanks to your kindness and treatment.

My brother-in-law, Mr. Tucker, visited us last

week. He is looking quite well, better than he has for some time. How thankful he and all his friends are that he ever tried your treatment, for had he not, he would, no doubt, long ago have been in his grave.

You have doubtless heard of the death of Mr. Jamison. He was trying the Medicated Air, and I believe thought himself better, but he died suddenly, some few weeks ago. I fear I am intruding upon your time, consequently will close; not, however, till I thank you for this medicine. Yes, many, many thanks both for your trouble and medicine. Wishing you much success and happiness, I remain

Your true friend,

J. R. GOTSHALL.

On the 7th of June, 1865, Mr. E. YODER, of Long Green, Md., wrote:

After using your treatment for ten days, my general health is improved. I can breathe more freely, and my voice is much stronger and clearer. The expectoration is not so copious; the pain in my chest, however, remains unabated, and is quite severe at times; but this, too, I hope soon to overcome. I shall use the Inhaler faithfully, as it is my only hope as regards the restoration of my health.

I received the following letter from the same gentleman on the 10th of July, 1865:

Long Green, Baltimore Co., Md.,
July 10, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Your second month's treatment has reached me in good order. I have used all of the first month's treatment, and commenced on that of the second, with bright and renewed hope, and also most satisfactory results. I have not yet fully recovered my *lost* health, but have made such great and rapid improvement, as to induce the belief that in no very distant future I shall regain that health I had considered *forever lost before consulting you*. I am now able to take my daily part in the harvest-field, with little or no fatigue. The pain in my chest, which disturbed my rest so much, has almost entirely disappeared, only occurring at long intervals. The expectorations have diminished to very trifling proportions. Thanking you for your ever kind and prompt attention, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

ELI YODER.

Urbana, O., March 11, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—It has been about ten days since I commenced using your medicine, and I sit down to let you know how I feel. I think my lungs are decidedly better and stronger. I can draw as long a breath as any person. I use the Inhaler

without any trouble; can inflate the lungs without pain, and hammer them about as hard as I can strike. I still have a little fever in the afternoons; have had but one night-sweat for a month, and it was very light.

I put great confidence in your mode of treatment; in fact, I believe it is the only way to reach the lungs.

Yours truly,
J. M. MORGAN.

On the 28th of March, 1865, Mrs. MARGARET RORABAUGH, of Kingsbury, Whitesides County, Ill., wrote:

I do feel a great deal better than I did when I commenced to use your medicine this spring. I know it has helped me. My breast and shoulders feel a great deal better, and I have pretty good hopes of getting well, for I weigh *nineteen* pounds more than I did last summer. I feel thankful to you, etc.

Stanton, Ill., March 8, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Your kind favor of the 4th instant is received. This is a very cold day; but, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, I am happy to say that I am better. I feel quite encouraged. On the morning of the 6th instant I walked a mile and a half without feeling tired. I expected to feel the effects of the walk next day, and so I did, but they were very good. I can take much longer breaths than I could when I began taking your medicine. My voice is much improved, and I can sing with ease. This delights me exceedingly, as I have not been able to sing for more than a year.

Your remedy for removing pain acts like a charm; I fear that I shall never be able to do without it again. I have sent your essay and letters on the treatment of consumption to a friend in Minnesota who has consumption, and will send them to an acquaintance who has asthma. I am anxious for all fellow-sufferers to try your treatment.

With many thanks for the interest you express for my improvement, I am truly and gratefully
Yours,
SALLIE CHANDLER.

On the 31st of May, 1865, Mrs. S. V. DELANY, of Morganfield, Union County, Ky., writes:

My box of medicine came safely to hand on the 30th inst.; it was warmly greeted, I assure you. I had been suffering with a rasping cough for two weeks, day and night. I raised a quantity of tough phlegm that often caused me to vomit. I was losing all I had gained from the first month's treatment; but, thanks to you, through kind Providence, am again improving. I am gaining

strength, and my friends say am looking much better, etc.

On the 18th of June, Mrs. DELANY says :

I wrote you some two weeks ago, telling you of the improvement in my health from the use of Medicated Inhalation. I still improve daily, and *feel full of life, health, and strength*. Our family physician says he never saw such an improvement as there is in my health. Please accept the thanks of your friend, etc.

Thus Mrs. Delany says she felt. The observation of her son, Mr. C. DELANY, lead to the following note :

DEAR SIR—After seeing the desired effects of your treatment, when practiced upon my mother, Mrs. Delany, and others, I feel it my duty, as one who cares for the welfare of my friends and to promote their happiness, to direct them to you as the only means of escape from the miserable death that awaits them if afflicted with consumption. I therefore write to you in behalf of my friend, Mr. Mercer Whayne, who wishes you to send him a pamphlet, that he may read and see for himself, etc.

Mr. Delany's friend, Whane, was living in another county.

On March 4, 1865, Rev. C. P. FRENCH writes :

Buckhannon, Upshur Co., West Va., }
March 4, 1865. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE :

DEAR SIR—You will recognize me as a Presbyterian minister, who received a month's treatment from you during the fall of 1863. When I saw you, I was living near Cincinnati, but soon afterward removed to Wheeling, West Va. At that time I was suffering from an affection of the lungs, and from catarrh of the throat and nose. One month's use of your treatment so far restored my health that I was able to resume my duties as a minister. I have for about a year performed the duties of pastor of the church at this place and at French Creek, which is ten miles distant.

During the winter now closing I caught a heavy cold, which has, to some extent, brought back my former troubles, etc.

Catarrh Cured.

Lafayette, Madison Co., O.

DR. N. B. WOLFE :

DEAR SIR—Your treatment for nasal catarrh has worked like a charm in my case. I was troubled with it for twelve years, apparently increasing all the time in severity ; but now, after using by inhalation your medicated air for two months, I have not the slightest symptoms of it, and hope I never will. For

the present I do not think it necessary to continue treatment longer. Should the catarrh return, I will again consult you. I am very grateful for what you have done for me, which almost seems providential, for it was by mere accident that I learned of your success in treating catarrh by Medicated Inhalation. Mrs. E. M'Coy.

The following is a letter by Mrs. SERAPHINE WILSON, dated Milan, Ripley Co., Ind., June 27, 1865 :

DR. N. B. WOLFE :

DEAR SIR—God saw fit to bless the means you sent me. I am now able to write ; this is the first I have written for some time. The day that Mr. Wilson went to see you, I did not know that I would ever be able to write again. This is the tenth day that I have used your remedies, and am glad to say the result so far is good.

I am not very stout yet, still a great deal stouter than I was ten days ago ; can walk one-third of a mile, also ride seven miles with very little fatigue ; can sleep much better than two weeks ago.

To which her husband adds :

Seraphine is so very much better than I ever expected to see her, that I am deeply obliged to you for your advice, and feel that you are indeed a friend to the afflicted.

Mr. JAMES M. LESLIE, of Janesville, Bremer Co., Iowa, under date March 10, 1865, says :

I will have finished the present month's treatment in three days, and I find that I have been benefited to the full extent of my expectations. I feel but little pain in my chest, and for this benefit I am truly grateful.

Memphis, Mo., May 4, 1865.

DR. N. B. WOLFE :

DEAR SIR—As my health is improving, and I wish another month's treatment, I remit you fifteen dollars. I have recovered from the sickness I had when I last wrote you. I have distributed the books you sent among my friends. The people here seem to be in favor of your treatment. One physician said it was the very thing for lung disease.

Your friend,

MARY L. OLIVER.

Mrs. M. C. FRANKENBERGER writes from Garnett, Anderson Co., Kansas, as follows :

DR. WOLFE :

DEAR SIR—It is with great pleasure I write you that my health is fast improving. I have just used half of the second month's treatment, and do not think I shall need any more after I finish

what I have on hand. You can not tell how truly thankful I feel for my recovery, after almost giving up all hope. My cough has almost entirely disappeared, my lungs are stronger, and I feel less pain than I have felt for four years past; indeed, I may say I am free from pain altogether. I have a good appetite, and sleep well. * * *

P. S.—I sent one of those books you gave me to my mother in Indiana, another to a friend in Illinois, and the other is out among the neighbors all the while.

Prof. S. S. Thomson writes from Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 12, 1863, being a short time treated for asthma and catarrh:

All my symptoms are better. * * * I have confidence the treatment will cure me. I have recommended your treatment to a student of the college, who is suffering greatly from asthma and catarrh. I suppose he will apply to you soon.

Mr. G. F. Gibson writes from North Royalton, Ohio, January 26, 1863:

I have concluded to continue your treatment another month. My general health has improved very much; my cough is much better; am not troubled with cold feet any more, and my friends say I look like a new man.

On the 23d of November, 1863, Mr. E. W. McGuire and wife, from Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, called at my office for consultation respecting Mrs. McGuire's health. I found an old and stubborn catarrhial affection of the posterior nares of several years' standing, a degeneration of the mucus follicles of the throat and larynx, and the upper lobes of both lungs in a fair way of demoralization. Her general health was very feeble. I prescribed Inhalation in connection with appropriate local treatment. In ten days' time Mr. McG. writes:

Mrs. McGuire is following your programme exactly to the letter, and the beneficial results are daily manifested. I think her tri-monthly report will be found eminently creditable to your practice.

Mr. McGuire wrote the tri-monthly report December 29, 1863:

Eaton, Ohio, December 29, 1863.

Dr. N. B. Wolfe:

DEAR SIR—I had intended writing to you last week, but transpiring events caused delay from day to day, until further procrastination became inadmissible.

As regards Mrs. McGuire's health, we are fully satisfied. Your treatment has been eminently successful as far as we have progressed with it. We wish to continue it another month at least, hoping that corresponding results will crown our efforts. Mrs. McGuire's throat has so improved that she feels like another person. Her nasal orifices are enlarged and renovated, so that she can now use them in respiration with great satisfaction, (a thing she has not been able to do before for years). Her lungs denote a healthy and vigorous tone; and her general health is unquestionably improved.

In order to secure the fullest benefit of your treatment, I inclose you the further sum of fifteen dollars, etc.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. W. McGuire.

I have not heard from Mr. McGuire since the above was written, but presume his wife regained her health, and resumed her wonted wifely duties.

On the 29th of July, 1864, Mr. THOMAS N. MASTERS, a gentleman well known in and resident of Booneville, Warwick County, Indiana, of which county he had discharged the duties of sheriff, consulted me about his health. He had a bad catarrh of the nose, with general disease of the throat and air-passages leading to the lungs. The lower lobe of the right lung was quite impermeable to air. His cough spasmodic. I gave him Inhalation and other constitutional treatment, and learned, with gratification, the result, after one month's treatment had been used:

*Booneville, Warwick Co., Ind., }
August 30, 1864. }*

Dr. N. B. Wolfe:

DEAR SIR—I inclose you your fee for another month's treatment, which please forward soon, as my present supply of inhaling balm and other remedies are growing short by degrees and beautifully less. My month is not quite up yet, still my health has been steadily improving from the first to the present day of using your treatment. I have considerable more strength, though I have only gained two pounds additional weight. In short, I feel like, and am, quite a new being to what I was a month ago. * * * Believe me your true and grateful friend,

THOMAS N. MASTERS.

Mr. MASTERS continued treatment another month, and was then discharged,

cured. He is now laboring as a missionary in the work of recommending his neighbors to try Inhalation, and many of them are trying it with satisfaction to themselves.

Prof. ALBERT HURD, of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, writes, April 30, 1862:

When commencing to inhale, it was somewhat difficult to inflate the lungs fully with either common or medicated air, without feeling more or less pain in their lower portion; now they can be fully inflated without pain. Mrs. Hurd has no cough—has had no night-sweats for the last eight days—the catarrh seems to be diminishing, and, upon the whole, she thinks she is benefited by your treatment.

Mr. STILLMAN FINNEY writes from Bourbon, Crawford County, Mo., May 6, 1863:

Since using your treatment, I feel improved in every feeling. My cough has left me, and my strength returned. I am again at work, thank God and Medicated Inhalation. I have now more faith in your treatment than all the doctors I have ever known. I had resolved to die a natural death rather than swallow any more of their trash or poison.

The writer of the following letter had been in bad health for several years, and had medicated to an extent to show the entire inefficiency of all medicines swallowed into the stomach, to remove or cure a disease in the lungs. His disease was latent consumption, rapidly advancing to its final stage of development. Read the letter:

Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., }
April 13, 1864. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that my kinsman, Mr. William Barber, has again recovered his health under your treatment, for which he desires me to return you the sincere thanks of himself and friends. His condition was such that all had given him up to die; and now that we see him again pursuing his daily calling on the farm, in the enjoyment of good health, and all the blessings of life, it seems, indeed, more like a miracle than the result of human agency.

My own health is quite satisfactory. I continue to follow your advice, as contained in your little book on Hygiene, and find it an invaluable counselor. My cough has subsided, and my throat is quite well. Indeed, my health gives me no concern, except to remind me that to you, under the

blessings of Providence, I am indebted for its restoration. I feel it my duty to speak of your treatment to all in terms of highest praise. I have not only been benefited by it myself, but those to whom I have introduced it, all speak warmly of its value to them. I am thinking of devoting one day in the week to spreading your publications among the infirm in this neighborhood. I am sure the more your treatment is used and its principles understood, the more benefit to humanity will accrue, and the less confidence will all have in swallowing poisonous drugs into the stomach.

Your friend, _____ NELSON BARBER.

Mr. ALFRED DIFFE writes from Windsor, Fayette County, Iowa, August 30, 1863:

Your advice and treatment has benefited me very much. I believe the directions you give, respecting diet, exercise, washing, etc., will tend more toward establishing health than all the vile stuffs ever concocted by man as medicine. Inhaling your medicine has been a great agent to assist nature in throwing off disease from the lungs. I have recommended your treatment to several neighbors.

Mr. CORODEN T. ROUND, of Moulin Rouge, Wayne County, Michigan, suffered with asthma nineteen years. After two months' treatment, he writes, March 31, 1863:

I have not had an attack of asthma since I commenced using your treatment. I think I never felt so well as I do now. I am able to work all the time, without feeling the slightest symptoms of the old disease.

Mr. T. W. LYTLE, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Williamsburg, Clermont County, Ohio, writes under date of August 16, 1864, after using one month's treatment by Medicated Inhalation, for an old disease of the lungs:

I used the last of my month's treatment some time ago, and, am happy to say, have received very much more relief than I ever expected again. My neighbors say I am looking better, and I know I am feeling better. I wish to continue treatment another month, and send you your fee by Mr. S. F. Peterson, who visits the city to-day.

Since using your treatment I have no trouble with my liver or spine, as formerly, and, unless I take cold, my lungs are entirely free from all soreness and coughing. * * * *

The following letter, written by a Presbyterian clergyman, located formerly at

Mineral Ridge, Trumbull County, O., will be read with interest by his many friends. His health was thought to be hopelessly broken down two years ago, about which time he commenced using Medicated Inhalation:

Windham, O., August 5, 1865.

Dr. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I have often thought that I ought to write to you to let you know the sequel of my case. After I ceased taking your medicine, I followed your direction, and spent the most of my time out of doors and in labor. In November I took my ax and went into the woods. In December I engaged in Government employ as Quarter-master Clerk, and in that capacity went with the army to Mobile, and thence to Texas. I am now at home a few days on leave of absence.

My lungs seem sound, with some indication of adhesion to the right side. My weight and my strength have slowly and permanently increased; my weight was one hundred and forty-one pounds. I can not say the same of my voice, which seems permanently disabled, at least so far that at present I see no hope of resuming my professional duties.

Let me say, in conclusion, what I really believe; that to you, under God, I owe my life. Your treatment saved me at that time from the grave. My life was ebbing fast, and had not my wife, with faith in the system, pursued your directions with energy and efficiency, I had even then sunk, for I had no strength of myself to do any thing, and even begged her to let me alone.

I have recommended your system to my friends, and should I again fall under the power of lung disease, I should resort at once to your skill.

Yours, truly, J. H. SCOTT.

Letter from a Cashier.

Frostburg, Alleghany Co., Md., }
October 1, 1864. }

Dr. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed find check on Bank of the Republic, N. Y., for \$15, for which send medicine to inhale the throat and nose. I neglected to send when the supply was exhausted last spring. Fact is, I was so much better—felt well—thought I would n't require any more. Last day or two feel a slight indication of the old difficulty, brought on by a cold. Send, as before, to Cumberland, by express.

Yours, G. W. McCULLOCH.

Mr. N. D. EGBERT, a soldier, writes from camp near Monroeville, Huron Co., Ohio, September 3, 1862:

As you requested me to report progress of

treatment, I would say that I have rapidly improved from the first day I used your medicines up to the present time. And this, too, notwithstanding the disadvantages a sick man labors under in camp life for getting well. My throat is almost entirely well, and my voice is very much improved. Feeling as I do, I can not help having the fullest confidence in your treatment, for the cure of all diseases of the lungs.

Mr. EGBERT again wrote from his home at Tiffin, Ohio, March 9, 1863, whither he had returned, broken down in health, from the hardships of the campaign in Tennessee:

The quickness with which your treatment again helped me strengthens my belief—before strong—that it is the only sure cure for lung diseases. It must be from fear of losing practice, that physicians oppose a theory, no longer merely a theory, but proved to be a blessing to thousands in restoring health, even after hope had fled.

Mr. J. SMITH writes from Perote, Ashland Co., Ohio, January 20, 1863:

My wife has improved in health far beyond our expectations, since she employed your treatment. Her cough is almost nothing now to what it was before using the Inhaler. The soreness has left her lungs entirely, and she feels well and in good spirits. We feel that in a very short time she will be restored to perfect health. You have our sincere thanks.

Mr. A. W. SEYMOUR, a well-known gentleman residing in Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio, had been troubled with sore throat and a severe cough for a long time, until it was thought his lungs were seriously involved. He used Medicated Inhalation, and got well in two months. Two years afterward he wrote, June 4, 1863:

Dr. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Please find inclosed your fee for one month's treatment for Mrs. —, to whom I have recommended Medicated Inhalation. The condition of her health you will find reported on the circular. I sincerely hope and believe your treatment will benefit her.

My own health continues first-rate. My throat gives me no trouble whatever, and my cough has entirely subsided. I am again able to breathe with freedom, and can inflate my lungs fully, without any discomfort. * * * I never had much confidence in swallowing medicines into the stomach for a disease in the lungs, and now that I have found the value of inhaling Medicated Air, I have no confidence whatever in dosing the stomach.

The following letter from a Presbyterian clergyman was received on the 16th of December, 1863:

Elm Grove, Ohio Co., West Virginia.

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I have now used your treatment one month, according to directions, and, am happy to say, with good results. My throat gives me but very little uneasiness now, and my general health is decidedly better. I think I will be able to get along without any more treatment. I expect to continue to follow the advice given in your little work on Hygiene, by doing which I know I can keep up a good standard of health. Should I be disappointed, however, I will certainly apply to you for professional aid.

In closing our correspondence, I desire to thank you for the interest you have taken in my welfare, and also for the services you have rendered me in assisting me to regain my health.

I am, with great respect, yours very truly,

CHARLES P. FRENCH.

Miss MARY A. ROWLES writes from Albia, Iowa, March 30, 1864:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—This is the 30th day of your treatment. I have complied with your directions strictly, and have been very much benefited. My lungs are stronger than they have been for some time, and I feel more active, and better generally in health. I will wait awhile and see how I am when not under the influence of your treatment, and if I should need any more of your medicine I will send for it. * * * I wish you success in all your efforts. I, for one, am greatly in favor of your mode of treatment, and will speak of it to my friends.

Yours, very truly.

Mr. JAMES G. CLANAHAN writes from Golconda, Pope Co., Ill., Dec. 17, 1865:

I have followed your directions strictly in using the treatment, and feel myself improving very fast. I have gained six pounds in weight in three weeks, and am in most excellent spirits, believing as I do that my health will be restored by the time my present supply of medicine is exhausted.

Mr EDMUND NAYLOR writes from Jeromeville, Ohio, March 5, 1866:

My condition is so much improved as to be able to engage again in my farm work. I am now building fence, and that is hard work. * * * I must ever feel grateful for your kind and efficient treatment, and do not hesitate to recommend it

to such of my negroes as labor under any form of disease of the nose, throat, or lungs.

Extracts from letters written by Mrs. S. ANNIE CARYLON, of Union Grove, Racine Co., Wisconsin, April 25, 1866:

I have been inhaling ten days, and feel better than when I commenced. I think I am stronger, and I know my appetite is improving. *Surely my breath is not so short*, and I feel almost like singing again. My last physician told me my left lung was entirely obstructed and useless, but I feel the medicated air is again opening it. I have great faith in your treatment, and believe it to be *the thing* I needed. My husband and family join with their good wishes for your health and happiness. * * *

Mrs. CARYLON makes her second report of the treatment May 9, as follows:

I have used the medicated washer for the nose and throat with excellent effect, and am just commencing the use of Balm No. 2. I am grateful, indeed, that I can report a "continued improvement" in my health up to this time. I cough still, and raise some in the morning, but my general health is so much improved that I scarcely mind it.

My brother saw me last week for the first time since I commenced your treatment, and was much surprised to see me so much changed for the better in so short a time. The walk from the depot to my father's house, although a short distance, would tire me so much that I was compelled to take the rocking-chair, while some of them would untie my bonnet, to rest; but last week I went home for a visit, and mother drew up the rocking-chair as usual, and would hardly believe it when I told her I was n't tired a bit. I can never feel sufficiently thankful to you, sir, for what you have already done for me. May our Father's choicest blessings rest upon you and your labor of love.

Mrs. CARYLON writes again for a renewal of treatment, May 24, 1866:

I have just finished my first month's treatment, and wish you to send me a supply of medicine for the second month. I have improved so much in every way that I feel quite hopeful another month's treatment will almost entirely restore my health.

I have been attended by half a dozen physicians, and taken any quantity of patent medicines that were "sure to cure," and yet my health continued to fail under all these services and promises. My last physician helped me most of any, but he told me all he could do was to patch me

up for this summer at the longest, that my left lung was entirely useless, and my right lung failing.

I want very much to see him now and let him see how much I've improved. He was quite willing I should try inhaling, "it would be satisfaction to try it," but I think he hadn't much faith in it. His own daughter is dying of consumption, and I do wish he would try your treatment, though it may be too late in her case. I wish I could tell every one how much good your treatment has done me.

The last letter received from Mrs. CARYLON, dated Union Grove, June 30, 1866, reads as follows:

I have used half of the second month's treatment, and am better and better. I do nearly all my own work now; my friends are afraid I am doing too much, but I think not. I do enjoy it so much, and I take care to rest when tired.

I should have written sooner, but was away from home. Do you think that it would be best for me to have the next month's treatment as soon as this is done? My husband wants me to do just as you think best—any thing that will do me the most good. If it is perfectly safe, I thought I should like to try a month or two without it, but please tell me what is best. * * I feel as if I could fill every letter with expressions of gratitude, and then you would not begin to know, sir, how very grateful I feel for the good you have done for me.

In reading these extracts from Mrs. CARYLON's letters, it will be observed the improvement in her health continued to gain steadily from the commencement of the treatment until she was "able to do nearly all her own work." Surely such testimony in favor of cool medicated air is worth something.

Miami, Ind., April 23, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—My wife is better in every respect. She has gained, thus far, eight pounds in the last month. I wish to renew her treatment, and inclose your fee for the same. We did not think it necessary to fill a circular with answers to the questions thereon, as you have a statement of her case on record, which was furnished when treatment was first ordered.

Wishing you much success, personal and professional,

I am, yours truly,

DAVID HOCKMAN.

Topeka, Ill., May 6, 1866.

DEAR DOCTOR—I have just finished using your treatment for one month, and with better results than either my friends or myself had dared to hope for. My expectoration and cough has entirely disappeared, and I am feeling strong and hearty almost as ever I did. I will not require any more treatment at this time, and wish to thank you for your kind attention and skill in restoring me to health again. Yours truly,

W. R. COPPEL.

From Missouri.

Bucklin, Linn Co., Mo., April 12, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I write this to inform you that my health has very much improved since I commenced using your treatment, which has been one month ago to-day. I was then hardly able to sit up long enough to have my bed made; now I rise at six o'clock, and continue up the whole day, and can take a good deal of exercise in the open air. I do not cough but very little, and my expectoration has decreased to the most insignificant quantity. I expectorate some little seeds (milliary tubercules, doubtless), in a string half an inch, some an inch or more in length, which are of a white color, and sink in water. I sent you by express \$15, on the 6th inst., for a renewal of treatment. I feel thankful for the benefit I have received from the use of your medicine.

Respectfully yours,

M. VAN DERROOF.

Mr. VAN DERROOF writes again, May 10:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 30th April is at hand. I am, indeed, pleased to inform you that I have taken no other medicine than what you sent me, and that I am again on my feet and walking about. My cough has entirely left me, whether for better or worse, I am not able to say, though I think for the better. I will not send for any more medicine at present, as I think my health will now be all right. Accept my thanks for your kindness to me, and believe me,

Yours truly,

M. VAN DERROOF.

Letter from an old patient:

Lawrence, Kansas, July 12, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I hardly know how to express the gratitude I feel for the benefit I received from using your treatment a year ago last February. I believe sincerely, had I not consulted you, and used your Inhaling Balm, I should have passed long ago to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." God bless you, and your noble work in

behalf of suffering humanity. From a recent severe cold, I experience a good deal of bronchial irritation, and thought it best to advise you of it. If it continues a few days yet, I will send you an order for treatment. I am glad to know you are located, and may always be found when wanted. I take great pleasure in recommending your treatment and skill to my friends and neighbors, and shall continue to do so. From your grateful friend,

MRS. CAROLINE ATTLEBERRY.

The following letter, written by the gentleman whose name is attached, will show the estimation in which Medicated Inhalation is held by the writer. He is well-known and respected throughout Southern Illinois, as well as by a host of admiring friends elsewhere. He would not misstate his case to deceive the public. Read his letter:

Richview, Illinois, Feb. 22, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE, M. D.:

DEAR SIR—I received the box of medicines you sent me Jan. 8, and commenced the use of them immediately, and, in all due candor, I must say that I never had any treatment to do me as much good in the same length of time. When I received your treatment of Medicated Inhalation, I had an incessant cough, was throwing up small tubercles, from the size of a pin head to that of a pea, which would sink in water immediately, when thrown into it; also, I was expectorating a heavy yellowish pus in such quantities that it would almost strangle me. I was suffering from pain in my chest all the time; could not talk in a loud tone more than thirty minutes. I have used your treatment one month, and I feel like a new man. I weigh ten pounds more than I did when I commenced the use of your medicines. I have had no cough for the past three weeks. My appetite is good, respiration good, pulse regular; in fact I feel better than I have for the past four years. I have been preaching day and night for the past twenty-six days, and feel better now than I did when I commenced. And let me say I feel that this is all attributable to your treatment, and I would recommend all persons who have diseased lungs to try Dr. Wolfe's treatment by Medicated Inhalation. You can have this published if you desire. I do feel that I am a well man again.

Yours truly,

JAS. P. DEW,

*Pastor of Richview Station,
Southern Illinois Conference.*

Do your Bulliest, Doctor.

The following letter is the last received from the writer, who, when commencing treatment, wrote, "I want you to do your bulliest, doctor, and put me in marching trim again." He was a "bummer" in the late march to the sea, and a good soldier "you bet." He can speak for himself: hear him:

Sandusky City, Erie Co., O., June 21, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—My health continues to improve. I don't know what I will come to if I continue to gain. I am getting as fat as a pig since my cough left, and I now weigh one hundred and twenty-two pounds. *I have gained just twenty-two pounds in the last month.* I am free from pain, and can walk several miles right off, at my ease. I sleep sweetly, and eat splendidly. Send me another month's treatment—I'm bound to put it through; and also some books, to hand around. I have distributed those you sent me, and Mr. Walker will send for treatment for his case in a day or two. I gave him one of the books. I was out picking strawberries yesterday, and *cut about a bushel.* *Do you like strawberries and cream?* I would send you some, but they are most too good for doctors, and I am afraid they would make you sick. I think I'll get my picture taken, for I am getting to be quite a good-looking young man again. Well doctor, I will close, by signing myself, your grateful patient,

THOS. A. MORROW.

The following letter, written by a well-known and highly respected legal gentleman, speaks for itself:

Robinson, Crawford Co., Ill., Dec. 13, 1865

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—The box, with medicines and letter, came safe to hand. My health still improves. I have regained nearly all my lost flesh; gained eleven pounds in first thirty days under your treatment, and am now very near well. The chronic inflammation or irritation that has been troubling my air passages is entirely removed, with the exception of the anterior part of my nasal passages, and a spot at the head of my trachea, just beyond the reach of gargles, that I clean out twice a day by hemming. It is getting better steadily. Nose improves very slowly. My cough *is gone*, and my lungs and bronchi feel as well as they have at any time within the last fifteen years.

Although I shall continue your treatment during second month, unless I shall relapse, will not

further report to you, as I think it unnecessary. I, therefore, take this opportunity of thanking you for the benefit I have received from your services.

I shall take pleasure in recommending your treatment to such of my acquaintances as I may find afflicted with the complaints you treat.

Yours truly,

JAS. H. STEEL.

Mr. THOMAS ROSE, a very intelligent gentleman of Hanover, Jackson Co., Mich., ordered treatment for his wife, whose health was almost hopelessly broken down by pulmonary disease and asthma. After treatment had been employed one month, he wrote, March 18, 1864:

I feel more encouraged about my wife; her symptoms are better. She has now no fever or night sweats—coughs much less than she did, and sleeps well at night. She says she feels stronger, though she is much wasted in flesh, and occasionally has slight attacks of asthma. The pain in her side has subsided. We had fears for awhile that it would prove serious.

In May following, Miss MARY J. ROSE, the accomplished daughter of the above writer, wrote:

As the urgent duties of the spring season make constant demands upon my father's time and strength, and as it tires Ma, more than any thing else, to write, it seems to devolve upon me to write to the doctor. Ma's health has been steadily improving for the last month, as rapidly as we ought to expect. She is now able to work among her flowers some every day, and also assist somewhat about the house—more, I think sometimes, than she ought to; but she says when she is at all able to be about, she can't keep still. * * * Her cough has almost entirely ceased, and she finds no more use for the spittoon, for which she is abundantly grateful. *Three months since there were few, either in our own family or among our neighbors, that expected ever to see Ma stay in this world through the month of March, and she herself indulged no hopes of life—or next to none. But through the blessings of a kind Providence upon your remedies, we now hope to keep her here many years.* * * She says she thinks a good deal of her inhaler, but has shed a great many tears over the nose wash.

Mr. D. D. HIGH, Smith's Mills, Clearfield Co., Penn writes:

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I have not had a spell of asthma since I used your medicine.

Mr. E. O. YOUNG writes, from Dover, Bureau Co., Ill.:

I am gaining health as fast as I could reasonably expect under your treatment. That severe pain I had in my side and lungs is gone. I believe Medicated Inhalation to present the only chance for successful treatment for diseases of the throat and lungs.

Mr. EBEN WILCOX writes, from Brookville, Wisconsin, October 6, 1865:

I consider it providential that my attention was directed to your advertisement in the Advocate. It may be too late, but your treatment is doing wonderfully well for me. All my symptoms are improved, and some have disappeared entirely. Inhalation seems to dissipate disease from the system as heat dissipates ice, first to water, then evaporates. I shall ever feel grateful for your kind words and encouragement, and the benefits I have received. I feel confident your mode of treatment will cure me, if it is possible for me to be entirely restored.

B. MCCOY, Circleville, Ohio, writes:

Am in excellent spirits. Believe I will be cured. Eat like a—mill-hopper.

Miss SARAH BRUNDAGE writes, from Trenton, Northumberland Co., Upper Canada, October 5, 1864:

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I wish to continue your treatment another month, for which I inclose you your usual fee. My health has improved very rapidly under your treatment. My lungs seem entirely free, and I have not had an attack of asthma since I commenced using your inhaling balms, and do not feel like it. The pain that has given me so much trouble in my lungs has entirely left me. My friends all tell me I am looking better, and I can scarcely realize myself as the suffering one of a month ago. How different every thing looks when the eyes sparkle with health.

I wish to consult you about my mother. * * Please send an invoice with your next treatment, as the other box was in bonds,

Gratefully I remain yours, etc.,

SARAH BRUNDAGE.

Rev. A. BRADSHAW writes, from Decatur, Macon Co., Ill., October 31, 1868:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—HAVING a moment's leisure, I thought I would drop you a line to inform you that since I have been using the second month's treatment, I feel I am almost well. Every part of your treatment has had the desired effect, and come fully up to my most sanguine expectations. My wife wishes to consult with you. * * I am fully satisfied that your treatment for nose, throat and lung complaints, if fairly tried, will give entire satisfaction. I got my old friend, Dr. Roberts, to examine my throat yesterday, and he said he never saw it look so well. My voice is almost as clear as ever it was, although I do not preach very often, as I do not wish to provoke a relapse by any indiscretion. "A burnt child," etc.

I remain your friend and brother sinner,
A. BRADSHAW.

Hegarty's Cross Roads, Clearfield Co., Pa., }
July 8, 1864. }

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—My business having called me from home during the last month, I have had no opportunity of writing until the present. Your treatment has benefited me very much, and my health has been better since using it than it has been for years before. My breathing has been easy. My lungs seem free, and the pain has left my side entirely; this, and the pain I had in my head, has troubled me for years, and very much for the last year. I desire another month's treatment, as I will now have an excellent chance of using it while at home. Respectfully yours,

ABRAHAM BEYER.

EXTRACT.—Well, Doctor, I am so much better of that troublesome asthma that I am persuaded we have straightened him out, and we can take a little time to blow. * * Still, I think we had better give him another dig—so help me O-I-d A-b-e! Now, my dear sir, I hope you will send me something this time that will fix me up substantially. I want to be put in a marriageable condition, for a man is not fit to marry when he has the asthma, you know, and that's what's the matter. Yours truly,

D. P. ANSHUTZ,
Morefield, Switzerland Co., Ind.

Friend ANSHUTZ is married! Has exchanged phthisic for teasing! Which is the best or worst, Davy?

Rev. J. S. ESTEP writes, from Chandler-ville, Illinois, March 2, 1864:

I have had no return of asthma since I commenced inhaling, and my general health is very much improved.

On the 23d of November, 1863, Mr. E. W. MCGUIRE and wife, from Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, called at my office for consultation respecting Mrs. MCGUIRE's health. I found an old and stubborn catarrhal affection of the posterior nares of several years standing, a degeneration of the mucous membrane of the throat and larynx, and the upper lobes of both lungs in a fair way of breaking down. Her general health was very feeble. I prescribed inhalation in connection with appropriate local treatment. In ten days' time Mr. MCGUIRE writes:

Mrs. McGuire is following your programme exactly to the letter, and the beneficial results are daily manifested. I think her tri-monthly report will be found eminently creditable to your practice.

Mr. MCGUIRE wrote again, December 29, 1863:

I had intended writing to you last week, but transpiring events caused delay from day to day, until further procrastination became inadmissible.

As regards Mrs. McGuire's health, we are fully satisfied. Your treatment has been eminently successful as far as we have progressed with it. We wish to continue it another month at least, hoping that corresponding results will crown our efforts. Mrs. McGuire's throat has so improved that she feels like another person. Her nasal orifices are enlarged and renovated, so that she can now use them in respiration with great satisfaction (a thing she has not been able to do before for years). Her lungs denote a healthy and vigorous tone; and her general health is unquestionably improved.

In order to secure the fullest benefit of your treatment, I inclose you the further sum of fifteen dollars, etc.

Mrs. MARRIETT COLE, an intelligent lady of Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, writes, after a month's treatment, March 8, 1863:

I am happy to inform you, Doctor, that your treatment has had good success with me. I have gained every day since I commenced its employment. In fact, I feel well. I neither cough nor expectorate, as formerly, and am entirely without pain in my chest and in my sides. I can now walk and exercise without feeling much tired, and feel

new life-currents strengthening me every day. My feet and limbs are warm, and I feel happy with the thought that I shall again enjoy good health, if I continue as now. I have taken much medicine to get health, but the more I swallowed the further off I seemed to be from my object. Inhalation has saved me, and I thank you for it.

The following letter comes from a soldier, who, after using one month's treatment, writes:

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 16, 1864.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—After using your medicines and inhaler for one month, I am happy to inform you I find my health so much better than it was; I feel like a different man. The pain in my lungs, which has given me so much uneasiness, has disappeared in a most mysterious manner. I wonder where it went? after punishing me so long. [The vital forces were equalized through the lungs, and hence there can be no pain.—N. B. W.] My step is more firm. I perform labor with more ease, and, in fact, every thing goes better with me. It seems that new life is making its appearance in my system. * * I wish to assist you in spreading knowledge among my fellow-men, and am circulating your books accordingly.

Yours in Faith, Hope and Charity,

A. W. FLINCHBAUGH.

Mrs. S. C. FOWLER, of Berkshire, Delaware County, Ohio, has been in bad health for a year, and had every symptom which usually attends the first stage of consumption. She procured treatment, and wrote as follows, under date of

Berkshire, Feb. 13, 1863.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—It is four weeks since I commenced using your treatment, and, I am happy to say, I have steadily improved in health ever since.

On the 10th of March, she writes:

I feel like a new being, and can not tell you how much I thank you for your good offices to me. I feel so well that I do not think it will be necessary to continue treatment longer than the current month. Several of my neighbors will doubtless call upon you soon, or perhaps write for treatment. They now think there is a cure for all diseases, since you have proven that consumption can be cured.

Mrs. F. again writes, September 24, 1863:

My health was never better than it has been all this summer up to the present time. You ask permission to make a public reference to my case. I have no desire to appear before the public, but for the sake of the suffering and afflicted, I cheerfully give the permission you ask.

Miss MARY IRWIN, an accomplished young lady, had suffered a great deal with her throat and lungs, and was rapidly lapsing into phthisis. Hearing of my treatment, and the success attending it, she visited the city for consultation. She commenced treatment, and continued it two months. At the expiration of that time, she wrote:

Huntsville, Logan County, O., April 4, 1864.

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—My health is so much improved that I am able to do general housework without exhaustion. I feel assured you fully understand the nature of my disease, and have judiciously treated it. I shall ever feel grateful for the assistance rendered me, and should my lungs again trouble me, or my health fail, I will again consult you.

She discontinued treatment in April. On the 14th of December, 1863, she again wrote:

I have been suffering for a few days with neuralgia, in consequence of the sudden changes of the weather, but my throat and lungs remain comfortable. One year has wrought a great change in the condition of my health. When I began your treatment, almost a year ago, I was not able to do any hard work, without feeling exhausted and weary with the slightest exertion. Not so now! The spirit of energy carries me through the household labors, and I enjoy the fun of work as a health-provoking exercise. I continue to follow the advice you have given me from time to time in your letters, besides reading your little hand-book regularly once a month. * * Accept my thanks for the copy of your book you have been pleased to send me, in which I am pleased to learn your system of treatment is meeting with public favor. I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends and neighbors, and sincerely wish you the highest success in your noble efforts to lessen the sufferings of the infirm of health.

Rev. JAMES H. TURNER writes, from Prairieville, Barry County, Michigan:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I came across a lady who had been a patient of yours (a Mrs. Allen), and learned from her lips that your treatment in reaching her disease (consumption) was almost like a miracle. She gave me several of your books for distribution. One I gave to Mr. Owens, who herewith sends for treatment. After he was done with it, I designed handing it to Mr. Jones, but found a Mrs. Mead, to whom I gave both. Will you please send me a copy of your letters, and the other work on Hygiene, for Mr. Jones. He is much in need of help, and I hope, God permitting, you will be the instrument of relief to him.

Deasburg, Crawford Co., Mo., March 15, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I would have written sooner, but have been waiting to see the full effects of a month's treatment on my system. It is with sincere gratitude I am able to report the condition of my health as being better than it has been for five years. If I am not well, I do not know why! I feel like a well man, and am again able to take hold of things as I used to. My neighbors are astonished, and look upon my recovery so soon as almost a miracle! What great thing has the Lord wrought with me! I must ever regard my recovery as the fruit of your treatment, under the guidance of the Lord. My disease (catarrhal asthma) had been troubling me for more than five years, and yet, in one month's treatment by Medicated Inhalation, it has left me free from every symptom. Thanks! thanks to you, my dear doctor, and may God abundantly bless you, as you are the means of blessing the sick and afflicted of the human family.

Ever gratefully yours,

WM. H. HARRISON.

The following letter is from an old patient, treated several years ago for asthma and catarrh. It will speak for itself:

Osego, Allegan Co., Mich., July 21, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Your advertisement in the "North-Western" has recently come under my notice, from which I am gratified to learn you are still pursuing your noble calling in Cincinnati. I have for a long time been thinking of writing to you, but did not wish to obtrude upon your valuable time. Now I can resist the temptation no longer, if it is only to tell you "I still live," and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health since I was discharged as your patient. I feel, however, a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my heavenly Father

for the benefit you have done me; and I believe thousands join with me in commending your valuable life to his special keeping. I do not think there is any thing in the world that could have benefited me as your treatment has done. When I commenced using it, I only expected relief for a season, as I had been so long diseased and my age such that I thought it would be unreasonable to expect more. In this how happily have I been disappointed! I have had no return of my old "torment," and do not expect it. * * Believe me, with sincere respect and gratitude,

Yours truly,

MRS. CLARISSA ALLEN.

College Corner, Butler Co., O., May 5, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I have now used your treatment three months, according to directions, and with feelings of gratitude would say my health is very much improved. My throat gives me little or no uneasiness now my lungs feel stronger and better, and my voice is stronger, I think, than it has been for years.

I think I will be able to get along without any more treatment; but should I be disappointed, I will certainly call on you again for medicinal aid; and before closing our correspondence, I would desire to thank you for all the trouble and interest you have taken in my welfare. I wish you success in all your efforts, and will recommend your treatment to others.

I am, with great respect,

Yours, very truly,

ANNA STEWART.

Ashmore, Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 6, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—I owe you an apology for neglecting you so long. Your second month's treatment was received in due time. I have been using it faithfully since. I find my health gradually improving. The soreness has nearly all left my breast, and I can stand almost as much hammering on it as I ever could. I took cold a few days ago. I had three chills, and they made me feel a good deal like I did before I commenced using your treatment. You may know that I am doing well; my weight is 176 pounds, which is 19 pounds more than when I commenced using your treatment. My brother is gaining very fast.

Yours truly,

C. S. OLMSTED.

Hillsboro, Highland Co., O., May 23, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—As my treatment has about run out, I thought I had better inform you how I am getting along. My health has been improving very

fast since I saw you last, and I am gaining flesh, which is not common in summer. I breathe perfectly free, and am entirely free from pain therefore I do not think I will need any more medicine. I have distributed all those pamphlets you gave me, and could find room for as many more if I had them. Wishing you success in all your undertakings to restore the afflicted, I remain as ever,

Yours truly,

JOHN HOLMES.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR FRIEND—My month's treatment lacks a few days of being out. I send for another month's supply of medicine. My health has improved since using the treatment. I have gained ten pounds, and my skin looks better, and I feel better generally. I have faith in your treatment, but as my case is of so long standing, I expect I shall have to use it several months.

I am, yours truly,

GEO. W. JACKSON.

Mr. JACKSON recovered his health in three months' treatment, and is again actively engaged in business, "as well as ever he was;" so he writes from Southern Illinois, recently.

Rainville Warren Co., Ind., July 16, 1866.

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I am getting along first rate since I commenced the use of your medicine. I am getting along so well that I must have some more of your medicine. I do not cough one fourth as much as I did before I commenced the use of your medicine. My throat is much better, and my breathing is much easier, and my general health is much better. I send you fifteen dollars by express to Williamsport, Warren Co., Indiana.

Yours,

JAMES BRIER.

Instructive Correspondence.

There is a vast amount of inexcusable ignorance prevailing among many in reference to the real character of my system of treatment, which the following correspondence will effectively dissipate, and hence I have it inserted in this place. We do not desire to have any misapprehension about this matter:

Rossville, Allamakee Co., Iowa, July 23, 1866.

N. B. WOLFE, Esq. M. D.:

DEAR SIR—Excuse me addressing you in this manner, but I have just read your letters on the treatment of consumption, asthma, etc., and must acknowledge the treatment of Medicated Inhalation as the only proper method of imparting strength, tone and firmness to the diseased cells and membranes. I am a practicing physician here, in good and high standing in the community; have been located here for almost three years. I graduated at the "Lind Medical College," Chicago, Ill. Since that time have been in the practice at this place. You will see that I belong to the "old school of Allopathic physicians."

I have for the past five or six years been troubled by a chronic cough, which I think will, if not attended to properly, end its course in consumption. I have read your questions in your circular, and wish to ask you if you would not let me have the receipt, for myself, for my own use and benefit, for the cure of consumption in its early stage. It will be of no use to answer your questions here, till I get your reply to this, at which time I will particularize my complaints.

Your circular says very plainly that those who desire your treatment should send \$15, but my being a brother practitioner, you may, perhaps, deviate from your printed rules.

You have a few patients around this section of country, of whom I learned of you.

Enclosed please find stamp for return favor.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours, fraternally and respectfully,

H. A. BLOOD, M. D.,

Rossville, Allamakee Co., Iowa.

The Answer.

PULMONARY INSTITUTE, No. 161 SMITH ST., }
CINCINNATI, O., July 27, 1866. }

H. A. BLOOD, M. D., Rossville, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter, but can not accede to your request. You are in error in supposing my treatment of Pulmonary Disease by Medicated Inhalation to be based upon a solitary prescription, a specific, which may be transferred to others, and with it the necessary qualification to "cure all." This foolish thought has infatuated the heads of many outside of the profession of High Physic, and, I fear, too generally prevails among those who should know better, for the country is swarming with a class of people, who have taken up the business of "Inhaling Doc-

tors," who claim to be qualified precisely in this way. This implies downright quackery, and I can not lend any support to such damaging errors. God help the poor invalid who falls into the hands of such unscrupulous and unthinking routineists!

I regret very much that your estimate of my profession should be so unworthy of its real character, for it is a legitimate inference that you judge of men somewhat by their calling or occupation. Thus, when a man writes himself "a gentleman of leisure," you instantly add "000, with no visible means of support," giving entire freedom to your fancy to ascertain what the *critter* lives on. Think of it! Could the mere possession of a first-rate set of dental instruments, without the manipulatory skill, make you an accomplished operator or a successful dental surgeon? You remember Hamlet's requesting Guildenstern that he govern the ventages of the flute while blowing, and it would discourse most excellent music. The moral of the story is that the music depended more upon the *skill* of the performer than upon the possession of the flute.

My practice has no connection whatever with the ordinary administration of drugs. It lays its foundations upon the changeless principles of Nature, Reason and Intuition, *to the study of which* I have devoted the best part of my life. When I shall have acquired sufficient wisdom to enable me to teach others, then, and not till then, will I espouse the "new calling," and devote the balance of my days in that line of duty.

Thanking you, in behalf of our suffering humanity, for your manly recognition of the value of Medicated Inhalation in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, etc., I remain, with respect,

Yours very truly,

N. B. WOLFE, M. D.

To the foregoing testimonials hundreds could be added from letters received in my correspondence with patients in all parts of the United States and Canada, and all attesting to the value of Medicated Inhalation in the treatment of the various diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs. Space in the prescribed limits of this little book will not permit me to do this; nor is it necessary, for if the concurrent testimony of hundreds of living witnesses will not establish a fact, no amount of testimony would, even though one should rise from the dead to give evidence of the truth.

Among the large number of ladies and gentlemen who have used Medicated Inhalation under my directions, the following may be referred to by those who desire information upon the subject, many of whom are well known to the public, and all of whom are well and favorably known in their respective localities:

REV. JOHN F. WRIGHT,

Former Agent "Methodist Book Concern," Cincinnati, Ohio.

REV. L. D. POTTER, D. D.,

Pres't. and Prof. of "Glendale Female College, Hamilton co., Ohio.

REV. J. G. MONFORT,

Editor "Presbyter," Cincinnati.

REV. J. M. WAMPLER,

Editor "Presbyter," Cincinnati.

MRS. MARTHA FLORENCE,

Florence, Boone co., Ky.

MRS. JACOB TANNER,

Hebron, Boone co., Ky.

J. J. BROTHERTON, Esq.,

Bainbridge, Christian co., Ky.

THOMAS A. LOGAN, Esq.,

Court House, Cincinnati, O.

MR. GEORGE SENIOR, (river pilot.)

Covington, Ky.

MRS. JOHN C. BURTON,

Brookville, Franklin co., Ind.

JOHN K. TRUITT, Esq.,

Manchester, Adams co., O.

MR. WARREN KENDALL, (engineer,)

Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

- MR. J. M. PHILLIPS,
"Methodist Book Concern," Cin.
- PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq.,
"The Singing Pilgrim," Cincinnati.
- WM. SUMNER & Co.,
Cincinnati.
- W. W. WARD, Esq.,
No. 36 York St., Cincinnati.
- MICHAEL SHERIDAN,
No. 277 Richmond St., Cincinnati.
- REV. A. J. JACKSON,
Port Huron, St. Clair co., Michigan.
- H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
Windham, Portage co., Ohio.
- JOSEPH TRUE, Esq.,
Lower Salem, Washington co., Ohio.
- COL. T. C. NORRIS,
Fostoria, Seneca co., Ohio.
- C. B. YORK, Esq.,
Westfield, Clark co., Illinois.
- MRS. CHARLOTTE C. BOYER,
Charlestown, Coles co., Indiana.
- MISS ANNIE HANSON,
Germantown, Bracken co., Ky.
- DANIEL HIBARGER, Esq.,
Polo, Ogle co., Illinois.
- PETER HAGEMAN, Esq.,
Clairmont, Richland co., Illinois.
- J. D. ADAMS, Esq.,
Frankfort, Franklin co., Illinois.
- L. P. LAYBOURNE,
Morrison, Whiteside co., Illinois.
- DAVID H. LOGAN, Esq.,
Fairfield, Jefferson co., Iowa.
- JOHN S. SMEDLEY, Esq.,
Bloomfield, Green co., Indiana.
- MRS. ANNIE H. GEORGE,
Piqua, Miami co., Ohio.
- HENRY H. MOORE, Esq.,
Bell, Highland co., Ohio.
- MISS KATE E. LEWIS,
Bridgeport, Lawrence co., Illinois.
- MRS. PHEBE H. STERRETT,
McKean, Erie co., Pennsylvania.
- EDWARD HAMMOND, Esq.,
Stratford, Connecticut.
- JOSEPH C. WIDNEY, Esq.,
Lisbon, Kendall co., Illinois.
- THOMAS E. AUGUSTUS, Esq.,
Anderson, Ross co., Ohio.
- MRS. EMILY ROGERS,
Shelbyville, Shelby co., Indiana.
- ISAAC C. OGDEN, Esq.,
Oblong, Crawford co., Illinois.
- MRS. A. D. DAVIS,
Metropolis City, Massac co., Ill.
- C. H. BRUSH, Esq.,
Mt. Union, Starke co., Ohio.
- M. H. RAYHILL, Esq.,
Pana, Christian co., Illinois.
- JAS. A. KIRKLAND, Esq.,
Garnet, Anderson co., Kansas.
- JAMES M. PETEFISH, Esq.,
Arcadia, Morgan co., Illinois.
- MISS JENNIE COX,
Memphis, Clark co., Indiana.
- W. C. FRAIZER,
Highland, Highland co., Ohio.
- WM. OLNEY, Esq.,
Pella, Marion co., Iowa.
- G. W. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Columbia, Hamilton co., Ohio.
- MISS JOSEPHINE STICKEL,
Decatur, Morgan co., Illinois.
- NATHAN L. SPRINGER, Esq.,
Highland, Doniphan co., Kansas.
- ISRAEL LAWTON, Esq.,
Surrogate Office, Albany, N. Y.
- JAS. A. SMITH, Esq.,
Flemming, Center co., Penn.
- W. L. FRANKBERGER, Esq.,
Garnet, Anderson co., Kansas.
- MISS ANNIE E. WHITE,
Albia, Monroe co., Iowa.
- GEO. BISSETT, Esq.,
Wyattsville, Winona co., Minn.
- HARDIN KUHN, Esq.,
Wellsburg, Brooks co., W. Va.
- ANDREW J. BREED, Esq.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
- N. W. THORNTON, Esq.,
Petersburg, Pike co., Indiana.
- PROF. JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lockland, Hamilton co., Ohio.
- JOHN WIGGINS, Esq.,
Nashville, Holmes co., Ohio.

JOHN M. PINKERTON, Esq.,
Summerville, Peoria co., Illinois.

H. T. HALL, Esq.,
Wheelersburg, Scioto co., Ohio.

HOLLISTER & LEATHERS,
Covington, Kentucky.

CAPT. A. O. BRYSON,
Dayton, Kentucky.

THOS. J. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Trenton, Clinton co., Illinois.

PROF. A. NEWTON,
Moore's Hill, Dearborn co., Ind.

A. J. FLESHER, Esq.,
Murraysville, Jackson co., W. Va.

R. M. CASE, Esq.,
Petersburg, Pike co., Indiana.

WALTER L. HENLEY,
Waynesville, Warren co., Ohio.

J. M. COMBS, Esq.,
Ashmore, Cole co., Illinois.

J. D. JOSEPH, Esq.,
Deaverton, Morgan co., Ohio.

WM. L. MCCREERY, Esq.,
Benton, Franklin co., Illinois.

MRS. MARY A. HARNER,
Townsend, Huron co., Ohio.

ALBERT W. CLINE, Esq.,
New Vienna, Clinton co., Ohio.

L. WALKER, Esq.,
Sandusky City, Ohio.

B. E. COBERLEY, Esq.,
Fort Scott, Bourbon co., Kansas.

REV. SAMPSON TIENCHER, P. E.,
Moore's Hill, Dearborn co., Indiana.

THOS. H. McNALL, Esq.,
Glencoe, Belmont co., Ohio.

M. M. OWENS,
Staunton, Fayette co., Ohio.

I. W. BONAR,
Harrietsville, Noble co., Ohio.

MISS A. E. BROOKS,
Selma, Clark co., Ohio.

S. K. HOLLAND,
Lima, Allen co., Ohio.

ANDREW MCGEE,
Xenia, Clay co., Illinois.

H. D. ADAMS,
Burns, La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

N. HARVEY,
Newcastle, Henry co., Indiana.

MRS. E. YATES,
Wartrace Depot, Bedford co., Tenn.

W. R. BALDWIN,
Newark, Marion co., Iowa.

JOSIAH NEFF,
Poplar Grove, Howard co., Indiana.

G. W. CRIFFIELD,
Urbana, Champaign co., Ohio

MISS J. CARR,
Monterey, Clermont co., Ohio.

S. F. LUPOLE,
Driftwood, Cameron co., Penn.

MRS. NELLIE MORGAN,
New Phila., Washington co., Ind.

MRS. M. A. HAYS,
Cuyahoga Falls, Summit co., Ohio.

MRS. W. E. NEAL,
Maysville, Mason co., Kentucky.

MRS. M. E. CAMPBELL,
Centerville, Montgomery co., Ohio.

MRS. SARAH MAHAN,
Berlin, Sangamon co., Illinois.

PETER STEWARD,
Lemont, Cook co., Illinois.

J. S. ELDER,
Bremen, Fairfield co., Ohio.

MRS. HARRIET BROWN,
Waretown, Ocean co., New Jersey.

WM. CANNIFORD,
Rockford, Winnebago co., Illinois.

MRS. R. B. COLLYER,
Brunswick, Medina co., Ohio.

MISS HANNAH GREGG,
Powell, Delaware co., Ohio.

S. O. WILSON,
Bethel, Clermont co., Ohio.

THOS. HALBERSTADT,
Currys ville, Sullivan co., Indiana.

MRS. C. L. PARKER,
Briscoe Run, Wood co., West Va.

MISS MARGARET T. GARRETT,
Portland Mills, Putnam co., Indiana.

JNO. McCLELLAN,
Monrovia, Morgan co., Indiana.

JOS. SUTPHIN, Esq.,
Middletown, Butler co., Ohio.

- MISS LIZZIE NEWMAN,
Knoxville, Knox co., Illinois.
- DR. A. H. TRUMBO,
Hillsboro, Fleming co., Kentucky.
- MRS. MARTHA S. WOODRUFF,
Iola, Marion co., Iowa.
- W. T. MCCOUGHTRY,
Raleigh, Union co., Kentucky.
- GEO. POTTER,
Clay City, Clay co., Illinois.
- MRS. S. B. GERRY,
Garden City, Blue Earth co., Minn.
- MRS. MARGARET BURGESS,
Nugent's Grove, Linn co., Iowa.
- H. A. GOOKIN,
Athens, Athens co., Ohio.
- ISAAC BARKLEY,
Mound Station, Brown co., Illinois.
- MRS. A. A. LOWRY,
Sacramento City, California.
- MISS LYDIA INGLESBIE,
Romeo, Macomb co., Michigan.
- NATHAN HARVEY,
Newcastle, Henry co., Indiana.
- J. D. HADERMANN,
Norwalk, Huron co., Ohio.
- DR. B. HARKINS,
Albion, Noble co., Indiana.
- CHARLES PERRY,
Genessee, Henry co., Illinois.
- GEO. BOND, ESQ.,
Kansas, Edgar co., Illinois.
- G. W. POLAN,
Sumner, Lawrence co., Illinois.
- EVAN OGAN,
Richmond, Wayne co., Indiana.
- W. F. THORNBERRY, ESQ.,
Uniontown, Union co., Kentucky.
- MISS MARGARET FRENCH,
Harrisonville, Meigs co., Ohio.
- EMOR MCCLELLAND,
Mt. Liberty, Knox co., Ohio.
- JAMES GARDINER,
Boyd's Station, Harrison co., Ky.
- WM. N. BENEDICT,
Ridgefield, Connecticut.
- SARAH E. OGDEN,
Ogden Dubuque co., Iowa.
- REV. J. S. ESTEP,
Chandlerville, Illinois.
- B. A. CARPENTER,
Oswego, New York.
- REV. ASA MARTIN,
Scott, Mahaska co., Iowa.
- A. A. PEARSON,
Nashville, Washington co., Illinois.
- JOHN FARMER,
Jacksonville, Illinois.
- A. A. VEACH,
Mattoon, Illinois.
- WILLIAM B. McAFFERTY
Oconomowock, Waukeshee co., Wis.
- MRS. STAFFORD SCRANTON,
Opher, Lasalles co., Illinois.
- REV. JAMES H. TURNER,
Prairieville, Barre co., Michigan.
- WILLIAM SAWEN,
Lowell, Dodge co., Wisconsin.
- WILLIAM HURD,
Peoria, Illinois.
- HENRY C. FENN,
Coldwater, Branch co., Michigan.
- JAMES HUNT,
Montgomery, Tippecanoe co., Ind.
- MRS. E. H. PONTIOUS,
Hallsville, Ross co., Ohio.
- REV. A. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Michigan City, Indiana.
- CAPT. JAMES H. ANDERSON,
Hillsboro, Highland co., Ohio.
- A. F. BOYNTON,
Joliet, Will co., Illinois.
- H. B. CLARK,
Quincy, Adams co., Iowa.
- MRS. WILLIE H. PELTON,
Hopkinsville, Christian co., Ky.
- MRS. R. S. FORSYTH,
White Eyes' Plains, Coshocton co.,
- DAVID RODOCKER,
Auburn, Nevada co., California.
- B. F. SOUTHWORTH,
Owego, Pike co., Ohio.
- DANIEL FOLK,
Nova, Ashland co., Ohio.
- THOMAS C. WRIGHT,
Xenia, Green co., Ohio.

We are compelled to stop the list here for want of room, though, as before said, hundreds could be added if space permitted. It is not claimed that all have been radically cured; perhaps only a bare majority have been permanently restored to health; the balance benefited, or restored to comparative good health. People, in a majority of cases, neglect themselves, and do not think of trying Inhalation until all other remedies have failed, and their systems are broken down by the combined influences of disease and medicine. Thus many consult me in a dying condition, and some die before treatment could reach them. A few extracts from letters will have a sad interest to the sympathetic reader, in proof of this assertion, and also exhibit the danger of neglecting the early symptoms of disease, and only become apprised of danger when death signals its presence.

Mr. F. WILSON writes from Harmar, Washington Co., Ohio, July 21, 1864:

DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR SIR—We thought it our duty to inform you of the death of brother HEBER. I neglected to do this until the present time. We all think that if he had commenced your treatment earlier, he might have been well now.

Mr. WM. MAXWELL writes from Cookstown, Fayette Co., Penn., May 23, 1864:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—My symptoms do not denote any improvement of late. I am compelled to lie down a good deal from weakness, while my cough increases, and my expectoration becomes more copious. I am gradually falling away, and have prostrating night-sweats. I fully realize that the disease had a too powerful grasp upon my vitals before I applied to you for aid. But, Doctor, if I die, I shall uphold your treatment in my dying bed, in my dying hour. I feel positive, sure that, if I had commenced sooner, I would now be a well, instead of a dying man. Good-by, Doctor. I remain your sincere well-wisher,

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

Mr. A. J. LANE writes from Adamsville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, January 12, 1864:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Mrs. Lane died on the 3d of the present month. She appeared to improve under your treatment for about three weeks when she began to sink. * * Had I put her under your

treatment earlier, I think she might be living now; but I feel I did the best I could for her. Doctor, I have lost all confidence in those quacks who ignorantly or purposely deceived me about the true condition of my wife. Had they not told me my wife would get along, I would have put her under your treatment at least a month or six weeks sooner than I did.

Mr. EDWARD NEWHOUSE writes from Argos, Ind., August 22, 1862:

N. B. WOLFE, M. D.:

DEAR SIR—I write to you this morning with a sad heart, for our beloved son, James Newhouse, who was under your charge as a patient, has passed away.

Having witnessed the effects of your treatment upon my son, and had some opportunity of judging of your skill as a physician, I am free to say that I do think that if my son had been put under your care two months sooner he would have been restored to health. I have the utmost confidence that such would have been the result, and I would confidently recommend any person that has weak lungs to try your treatment before the lungs become broken down into ulcers, for I believe if my son had applied to you before his lungs became broken down, he would have been cured.

In conclusion, I would say to you, sir, though we are strangers to each other, please receive my most grateful thanks for your kind admonitions and professional courtesies while treating my son, and allow me to subscribe myself your true well-wisher,

EDWARD NEWHOUSE.

Mrs. MARGARET HARRIS writes from Poplar Grove, Putnam County, Ohio, April 25, 1864:

DR. N. B. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—We received your medicine, but too late to effect any good results. My husband only used it one day, when a tubercle broke in his left lung, and he had not strength enough to throw off the matter thus suddenly discharged. The day he died he told me he had a great deal of faith in your system of treatment and medicine, and told me to write and let you know how it was.

I will close these extracts and letters, which have a sad interest in them, by the following, written by EDWARD PIERCE, a very intelligent gentleman of Xenia, Ill., May 13, 1864:

DR. WOLFE:

DEAR SIR—Doubtless you have been expecting to hear the sad intelligence of the death of our

beloved son, William A. Pierce, lately your patient. He left us for that clime where there is no sickness or sorrow, April 26, after a week's severe suffering. He followed your directions faithfully in the first and second months of your treatment, and thought himself improving, but he was unable to use any of the third month's treatment. He wished us to write to you, expressing his thanks for your kind attention while under your charge. He thought, had he applied to you for treatment at an earlier date, he might have regained his health. As it was, we were all well aware his condition was a hopeless one, when your treatment was brought in. Still we must say we have the greatest confidence in your treatment, and shall ever feel grateful for your kind attention.

Most truly, yours,

EDWARD PIERCE.

The living and dying alike testifying to the value of Medicated Inhalation, even when not successfully employed! Was ever stronger testimony offered to any cause on earth? Dying men and women in their last hour proclaiming their unshaken faith in its value to the diseased! With this cloud of spirit-witnesses ever about me, I feel the inspiration of a new strength, drawn from sources unseen to keep me firm to my purpose and faithful to my trust.

The practice of medicine is yet in its infancy, and the man who thinks or insists upon it, being a finished, an exact, and well-rounded science, has too little knowledge to know himself a fool. A few years ago, says the Professor, sick people were made to swallow burned toads, and powdered earth-worms, and the expressed juice of wood-lice. The physicians of Charles I and II prescribed abominations not to be named. Barbarism as bad as Congo or Ashantee. Traces of this barbarism linger even in the greatly improved medical science of our century. The solemn farce of drugging is going on the world over. The most disgusting and poisonous compounds of liquids, and powders, and pills, blanketed "medicine," are being poured into the stomach of

humanity, while death is gathering the victims of this criminal folly by hundreds of thousands yearly. The priests of this practice draw their inspirations from those who believe in astrology—in witchcraft and the occult forces. It is time for the thinking people to ignore such teachers, and they are doing it.

It is due to myself and the friends of Medicated Inhalation to distinctly declare that no pretense is made that all cases of disease of the nose, throat, or lungs can be cured by this or any other system of treatment. It is only claimed that it can do more, if properly employed, than any treatment hitherto known to man. I say this on the authority of ONETHOUSAND CASES OF CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, LOSS OF VOICE, WEAK LUNGS, etc., *that I have treated within two years, of which number eight hundred and fifty were again restored to health.* I say this, and have the proof.

When physicians say consumption can not be cured, they speak for their own practice only, not for mine. If they can not cure it, why do they not tell their patient so, and let him be free to try Inhalation? The man who receives a fee for a service, when he knows he can confer no benefit, abases himself in the estimation of all right-thinking people.

Let the sick man look his physician in the eye and ask him if he can cure consumption—if he expects to remove a disease in the lungs by pouring medicine into the stomach. If he evades a direct answer, or stammers or hesitates in his speech, it is madness for you to expect him to be the dispenser of health to your wasting system. You had a thousand times better turn away from his "doses," and trust yourself to God and nature to vouchsafe their blessing.

N. B. W.

A CARD.

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

THE reader, who has followed me thus far in the perusal of my little book, has a right to know something more of the writer and his business. This information I will state as briefly as possible.

I am a native of Lancaster County, Penna., but have been a resident physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, for many years, devoting my time exclusively to the treatment of *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nasal Catarrh, Loss of Voice*, and other diseases of the *Nose, Throat and Lungs*. I live in my own house, No. 146 SMITH STREET, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and am permanently located. I am well known in the city, and do not leave it to travel through the country, seeking patronage or hunting patients. I have advertised my business through the Christian Press of this city, and thousands of sufferers from all parts of the country have consulted me, either by letter or in person, for professional aid or advice. Some of these were laboring under *Consumption of the Lungs*, in almost every stage of its development; others had disease of the *Bronchial Tubes*, leading to and in the lungs; others, again, were suffering from that terrible malady called *Asthma*, or *Phthisis*, than which no more fearful disease afflicts the pulmonary invalid; and still others suffering from *Catarrh in their Nose*; and some with the delicate structure of their vocal organization almost in ruin, and their throats deranged and demoralized with frightful disease. To alleviate all such of their afflictions, I have devoted my best skill and finest judgment, and have the satisfaction to know that my efforts have been attended with gratifying success. There were many among those who thus consulted me who were thought to be in a dying condition, or hopelessly incurable, but who still survive, and in good health, to bear witness to the efficacy of medicated air in controlling diseases of the air-passages. Indeed, I believe that all diseases of the air-passages, from the nose to the remotest air-cell in the lungs, can only be successfully treated by medicated air, for in no other way than by inhalation can these parts, if diseased, be reached and controlled. Pouring medicine into the stomach for a disease along the air-passages, or in the lungs, is an absurdity so gross that only the most profound ignorance or unreasoning credulity could tolerate its practice. Drugging the stomach for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., with all kinds of patent medicines and empirical mixtures, I have no doubt, has destroyed thousands of valuable lives, that otherwise would have been spared, even if nothing had been done. But the argument is in the book, and need not be reproduced any further in this place.

If this book should find its way to the hands of any one laboring under *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, or any other disease of the *Nose, Throat, or Lungs*, who may, after examining its contents, desire to use my treatment by Medicated Inhalation, they can do so by sending me a statement of their condition, with an order to have an Inhaler and Inhaling Balms forwarded to their address.

To assist those who thus desire to consult me, I have prepared a list of questions for them to answer, such as I would ask them if they were present with me in person. These questions are printed on page 94, and are numbered, so that it is only necessary to indicate the question *by the number*, and write your answer accordingly. The

questions need not be torn from the book, as by so doing the usefulness of the book becomes lost in this particular to other persons. After having written answers to all the questions, if you still have any special information respecting the origin or peculiar character or symptoms of your disease, write the same fully, and send it along with the order for treatment.

When I receive the order for treatment, I examine the report of the case carefully, and prepare such inhaling Balms and other medicines as I may deem most appropriate and useful in restoring the health of the patient. These, and the Inhaling instrument, with full written and printed instructions for using, I pack securely and safely in a small box for transportation, and forward, by express or post, to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The mode of using the treatment is very simple, and, with the instructions given, is so easily understood that a child can employ the Inhaler without mistake. Besides, I keep up a regular correspondence with the patient during the month, and if any information is required, it may, through such correspondence, be freely communicated.

Where there is any constitutional disturbance, requiring the mediation of extra medicine, I, in all cases, send such medicine with the treatment, without making extra charge for so doing, preferring to do this *at my own expense*, rather than write prescriptions and let my patients incur the risks and mistakes of irresponsible and uneducated drug clerks.

MY FEES, which, in all cases, must be sent with the statement of the case, and the order for treatment, are as follows:

Office consultation and treatment, \$20.00.

For the first month's treatment, ordered by circular, \$18.00. } Including the Inhaler.

For every subsequent month's treatment, ordered by circular, \$15.00.

When the patient desires to renew treatment, the order should be given in time to admit the reception of the new supply of medicine before the old is quite exhausted.

I, in no case, make any other reduction in my fees than is above indicated. Neither do I ever send treatment unless the fee accompanies the order, nor for a less period than one month.

Money is never lost, and may be sent at my risk, if forwarded in either of the first three following ways:

1. When most convenient, buy a post-office order for the amount you desire to send, and send it in a letter; or,
2. Buy a draft on New York from your best bank for the amount, "payable to Dr. N. B. Wolfe, or his order," and inclose the draft to me; or,
3. Send the amount of the fee by express, and pay the carriage on it; or,
4. Send the money in a letter, and have the postmaster to register the letter; or,
5. Inclose the amount in a common letter, and direct it plainly with my address, and my Post-office Box No. 399 superscribed. In this way, I receive most of my remittances.

When I receive the *order and fee*, I instantly return a receipt to the person sending, and inform them, at the same time, when I will send the package, and to what point I will send it, so they may know when to expect it, and where to look for it.

I have made my fees so moderate, that I can not afford to pay express charges either on the money packages ordering treatment, or on the packages containing treatment, which I send. In all cases, these charges must be paid by the patient.

All letters should be plainly addressed,

DR. N. B. WOLFE,

P. O. Box 399, Cincinnati O.

See Questions on Next Page.

CIRULAR OF QUESTIONS

Note to the Reader.

It is not necessary to send the Circular itself, simply writing the figure prefixed to each question, and writing the answer to the question thus indicated, conveys the information desired as well. Let this Circular remain in the Book.

- 1.—Write your name.....
- 2.—The name of your Post Office.....
- 3.—The name of your County.....
- 4.—What State.....
- 5.—Where is your nearest Express Office?.....
- 6.—What is your age?.....
- 7.—What is your height?.....
- 8.—What is your weight now?.....
- 9.—What has been your weight in health?.....
- 10.—Are you married or single? Widow or widower?.....
- 11.—What is your occupation?.....
- 12.—Does it seem to agree with you?.....
- 13.—What name do you know your disease by?.....
- 14.—Are you confined to the bed or house?.....
- 15.—Have you lost any blood-relatives by consumption?.....
- 16.—If so, state who they were?.....
- 17.—Is your breast full or sunken under the collar bones?.....
- 18.—Is one side of your breast more full than the other?.....
- 19.—Do you stand erect or stooping?.....
- 20.—Can you strike your breast without exciting cough?.....
- 21.—Can you hold your weight by your hands?.....
- 22.—How far can you walk at a moderate gait without fatigue?.....
- 23.—Are you subject to short breath or palpitation of the heart?.....

- 24.—If you have bled from the lungs, state when and how much?.....
- 25.—Have you a cough?.....
- 26.—When is it most troublesome?.....
- 27.—Can you lay on either side without coughing?.....
- 28.—Does the matter you raise sink or swim in water?.....
- 29.—Is its color yellow, white, or greenish?.....
- 30.—Is it ever streaked or mixed with blood?.....
- 31.—What quantity do you raise in a day?.....
- 32.—Do you have chills or fever at any time?.....
- 33.—Do you have night sweats?.....
- 34.—Do you have Diarrhea?.....
- 35.—How is your appetite?.....
- 36.—Does your food seem to strengthen you?.....
- 37.—Are you regular in your bowels?.....
- 38.—Are you troubled with the Piles or Fistula?.....
- 39.—When you take cold does it generally affect your head?.....
- 40.—Do you breathe ordinarily through the nose?.....
- 41.—Do you take cold easily?.....
- 42.—Is your voice strong and clear?.....
- 43.—How long can you read aloud before your voice is cracked?.....
- 44.—Have you an unpleasant breath?.....
- 45.—Are you subject to sore throat?.....
- 46.—Do you “hem and hawk” much to cleanse your throat?.....
- 47.—Are you subject to ASTHMA?.....
- 48.—What most generally brings it on?.....
- 49.—Is it accompanied with itching about the eyes or sneezing?.....
- 50.—At which season of the year is it worst?.....
- 51.—Does it most frequently occur in the night or day time?.....

- 52.—How long does a regular attack last?.....
- 53.—Are you subject to cold hands and feet?.....
- 54.—Have you any running sores on you, or salt rheum, or any other
other disease of the skin?.....
- 55.—To what cause do you ascribe the loss of your health?.....
- 56.—Have you ever been salivated?.....
- 57.—Do you chew or smoke tobacco?.....
- 58.—Do you “rub” or “pinch” snuff?.....
- 59.—Do you use spirituous liquors habitually?.....
- 60.—How often does your pulse beat in a minute?.....
- 61.—Are you naturally of a joyous disposition?.....
- 62.—(FOR LADIES ONLY.)—Are you troubled with pain in your side,
or a weak back?.....
- 63.—Are you regular in your “changes?”.....
- 64.—Are they scanty, profuse, or suppressed?.....
- 65.—At such times have you nervous or sick head-ache?.....
- 66.—Are you troubled with “whites” or painful menstruation?.....
- 67.—Have you given birth to any children?.....
- 68.—How many?..... How old is the eldest?.....
- 69.—How old is the youngest?.....
- 70.—Have you had any miscarriages?.....
- 71.—If so, what was the cause?.....
- 72.—Have you recovered well after confinements?.....
- 73.—Are you nursing a child now?.....
- 74.—Are you now *enciente*?.....